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## PEACE PALACE TO BE OPENED TODAY AT HAGUE

Committee President to Speak at Ceremony, While Tomorrow Minister Will Unveil Statue of Edward VII. With Address

### MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT

Beautiful Structure and Its Site Secured From Laird of Skibo at End of Day's Fishing Trip From Scotch Castle

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The Palace of Peace at the Hague will be inaugurated today and tomorrow. The British minister Sir Alan Johnston will unveil the statue of King Edward VII. and Mr. Carnegie's bust of Sir Randal Cremer. The ceremony today will consist practically entirely of a speech by M. Van Karnebeek, president of peace committee, and in the evening The Hague will be illuminated. The place itself stands to the left of the magnificent avenue which leads from The Hague to the sand dunes of Scheveningen. Its site is the grounds of the palace of Princess Anna Paulowna, wife of King William II. and grandmother of Queen Wilhelmina.

A clearing has been made here in the woods and in the midst of it the palace, which is built of brick and stone, has been erected. At one end is a great tower, whilst the roof of the building is of that high-pitched description with tiers of dormer windows surmounted by fleche as familiar to every visitor to the Netherlands.

The architect is M. Gordonnier of Lille, whose design was chosen by the international jury of British, Dutch, French, German and American architects out of no less than 216 plans sent in from all parts of the world.

The story of the building has been told quite recently in a most interesting way by Mr. White, one of the delegates. Mr. White and M. Van Marsten, one of the Russian delegates, had come to the conclusion that some such building was desirable. They determined to apply to Mr. Carnegie as the only man on whose generosity they felt they could rely.

The result was an invitation to Mr. White to visit Mr. Carnegie at Skibo castle in Scotland. Mr. White's visit was to extend over a week. The six days were passed in the most lovely scenery, in the meeting of many eminent people and in a succession of excursions of the most charming description. Not a word however was said about the palace.

The day before Mr. White's departure, Mr. Carnegie proposed a fishing expedition along with him. Mr. White saw his chance. On arriving at the boat Mr. Carnegie took one end and Mr. White was put into the other with the gillie between them. When evening came Mr. White had caught nothing, whilst Mr. Carnegie had done fairly well.

Mr. White left the boat in depression and walked back to the castle with his host, who talked of everything but the palace. Mr. White was to leave the next morning.

That night after dinner, Mr. Carnegie crossed the drawingroom, sat down beside him, plunged into the whole matter and before bedtime everything had been arranged. On October 7, 1913, by act dated from Skibo Scotland, Mr. Carnegie undertook the building, furnishing and keeping up, of an edifice at The Hague to be the palace of justice for a permanent court of arbitration, and to contain a library.

In his own words it was to become the centre and symbol of the desire of the world for peace and wellbeing.

## MEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS TEMPORARILY PUT HALF TIME

Board Divides Sessions in Order to Accommodate Classes Until Addition to the Edifice Is Completed—Part of Center Building Also to Be Used

Discussion of housing pupils of the Medford high school and continuing the classes until March 1, occupied a special meeting of the Medford school board held last night. It was voted to hold the high school sessions on half time until the addition to the building is completed, also to place part of the pupils in the Center school building on High street. It is probable that the work will be so divided as to have the three upper classes hold their sessions in the morning and the freshman class in the afternoon.

Approximately 4500 pupils will be enrolled in the public schools this year and of this number about 900 will be enrolled in the high school. When the new addition to the high school is completed accommodations will be made for from 1200 to 1300 pupils there.

This year will also be the last in which the ninth grade will be held, the change having been gradually made into the eight grade system. In February the ninth grade will enter the high school, making a record freshman class

## IRISH GUARDS BAND TO BE HEARD IN CANADA



(Copyright by News Illustrations)

Band on parade headed by regimental pet

(Special to the Monitor)

## GREATER GREECE A REFUGE FOR 100,000 ALIENS

Bulgarian Atrocities Are Said to Be Driving Population Into Domain of King Constantine, Who Is Called "the Liberator"

### MONARCH WELCOMED

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor correspondent in Salonika reports that the King of Greece, was everywhere welcomed by the Greeks and Turks alike as their liberator on his return to Salonika via Demir, Hissar, Serres, Drama and Kavalla. In conversation with the Monitor correspondent the King expressed his deep sorrow at the devastation wrought by the Bulgarians, declaring the ruins of Serres and Doxato a pitiable sight.

Continuing the King stated he had conversed with survivors, including many children who bore abundant evidence in the shape of wounds resulting from Bulgarian savagery. An important result from a political viewpoint is the determination of not only Greeks and Turks, but of some Bulgarians, to emigrate into greater Greece to insure their freedom from future Bulgarian oppression.

The King estimates that over 100,000 immigrants are already being provided for and the movement has scarcely commenced. Emigration would tend to lessen the claims of Greece on Thrace, hence the seriousness of the movement of the population from a political standpoint.

The Monitor correspondent refers also to further confirmatory evidence of atrocities committed by the Bulgarians, official denials of which no longer, he points out, carry weight. The Monitor correspondent and his colleagues have covered all the territory occupied by Greek troops, discovering no trace of atrocities except those committed by the Bulgarian army.

In Thrace, he states, the Turks, far from evacuating the eastern provinces, continue advancing as the Greek troops retire, unheeded notes of the powers being added to the large collection already existing in Constantinople. The Turks will respect nothing less than force, he explains.

In addition to this a speech of the utmost gravity was made yesterday by D. A. Thomas, chairman of the south Wales colliery owners. Mr. Thomas declared that the coal owners of south Wales had absolutely determined not to accept the demand of the men for an increase of 15 per cent in the wages of surface men.

That demand, he declared, was a gross violation of an arrangement come to by the conciliation board. If collective bargaining between the employers and the trades unions was to be of any value, agreements once entered into must be kept.

The men, he said, were declaring that agreement or no agreement there was going to be trouble if the demand was not conceded. His reply was that if the men adopted that attitude there certainly was going to be trouble.

The average earnings in south Wales collieries, he declared, were 40s. a week and if adult colliers were taken alone the average earnings were 50s. a week.

There were 1131 steerage passengers aboard the liner and all were taken safely to the pier. Fire Chief Dabin of Hoboken estimated that the damage would probably amount to \$100,000 or \$150,000. Officials of the company say she will sail Saturday or Sunday.

SALEM CHURCH OPEN 'SEPT. 7  
SALEM, Mass.—The new church edifice of the French Evangelical Baptist Society on Canal street is completed and will be dedicated Sept. 7. The Rev. Oliva Brouillette is the pastor.

## ALL TRAFFIC ON ALBANY MAY BE UNDER ONE HEAD

Promotion of H. M. Biscoe to Take Charge of Road Expected to Lead to Merging Passenger and Freight Departments

### EXECUTIVE TO RETURN

Merging of the freight traffic department with the passenger traffic branch of the Boston & Albany railroad, through the abolition of the position now held by Howard M. Biscoe as traffic manager, is expected Sept. 1. Mr. Biscoe takes up his new duties, as vice-president of the New York Central, in charge of the B. & A. road on Monday, when James H. Hustis relinquishes the vice-presidency to assume the presidency of the New Haven system.

Mr. Biscoe is expected to return to his office in the South station late today. He has been in New York since his new appointment. W. A. Barrows, but recently appointed general passenger agent, formerly was assistant general freight agent. The office of traffic manager will be worked into the office now directed by Mr. Barrows, it is believed, giving Mr. Barrows charge of the entire traffic of the road.

## LONDON STRIKE NOW INCLUDES ELECTRICIANS

Wire Workers, Joining Painters Endeavor to Stop Operations on Buckingham Palace—South Wales Miners Are Refused MEETING ARRANGED

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The painters' strike still continues. The electricians of the Board of Works have also struck, partially on a demand for higher wages for themselves and partially in sympathy with the painters. Both the electricians and the painters are picketing all the works now being carried on in London, and a special effort is being made to get out the electricians engaged at Buckingham palace, as on their presence depends the work of the night shifts for the refronting of the palace.

The first commissioner of works, Earl Beauchamp, is to see the men's representatives today and if there is a failure to arrange satisfactory terms, it is declared that the transport workers have also agreed to come out in sympathy.

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## CHILD LABOR LAW EVASION INQUIRY IS ON

State Board Investigates Charges That Manufacturers Are Sending Minors Into Rhode Island Mills to Circumvent Statute

### TO ENFORCE NEW ACT

District Police Assigned to Serve Industries Commission in Carrying Out Provisions—Some Employers Reducing Hours

State inspectors working under the new board of labor and industries are investigating charges that manufacturers in Fall River, New Bedford and other industrial centers in this commonwealth are attempting to transport minors to their factories in Rhode Island and elsewhere, so as to evade the new labor law which goes into effect Monday. This was made known today by James A. Lowell, chairman of the new board.

Mr. Lowell explained that the new law prohibits boys and girls under 16 years working more than 48 hours a week, eight hours a day, or starting before 6:30 a. m., or working after 6 p. m.

The places where the law applies include factories, workshops, mills, manufacturing establishments, barber shops, bootblack shops, garages, lumber yards, building material yards, construction, repair and building places and industries carried on in tenement houses.

Thirteen state inspectors have been transferred from the state police to the new board, and they will commence their duties Tuesday by posting notices in factories and other places regarding the terms of the law.

Mr. Lowell said that in talking with a number of manufacturers recently he found that most of those who were employing children affected by the law had made arrangements to reduce the number of working hours so that none of their employees would have to be discharged.

In the case of children who work during the summer months and who are still under 16 years of age when the fall session of school begins they will be compelled to attend school. He claims that hitherto this has not been done to any great extent.

Plans have been made whereby 25 additional members of the state police may be called to assist in enforcing this new measure if the present complement is insufficient.

In Fall River, 700 workers, it is said, will be affected by the new law, but manufacturers are trying to make arrangements whereby they may be kept at work as they usually come from homes where their wages are necessary.

PRINCIPAL GIVEN CHAIR  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.—S. Carson Lee, M. A., principal of the Portage college, has joined the staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College, says a despatch in the Manitoba Free Press.

## CLEVELAND IS NEARING BOSTON WITH RECORD PASSENGER LIST

Hamburg-American Steamship Due to Berth at the Commonwealth Pier Friday With 3000 Patrons Aboard in All Classes—Surpasses Republic's Figures Here

Surpassing all previous transatlantic passenger records at the port of Boston, and placing the port nearly on a par with New York traffic, the Hamburg-American line steamship Cleveland is now coming here with more than 3000 passengers in all classes. The liner, which is from Hamburg by way of Channel ports, is due to berth at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, Friday, Sept. 5.

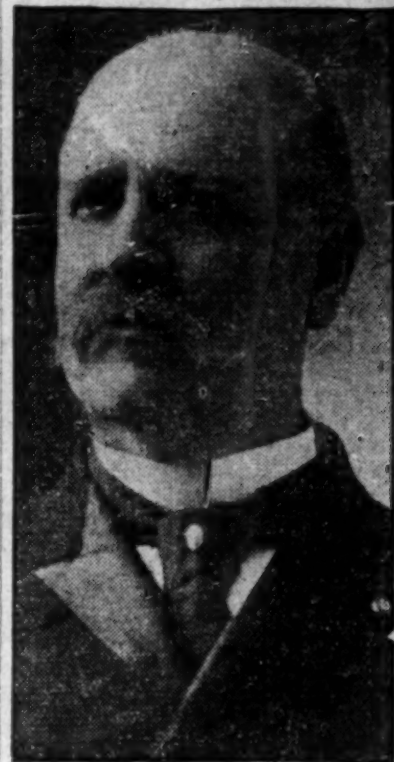
It was learned today at the local office of the Hamburg line that fully 2000 of the passengers are steerage, though the exact number in the several classes has not yet been received. This is the largest passenger list ever brought into the port, according to the official records of the statistical department of the local immigration office.

The previous record was held by the old steamship Republic, sunk several years ago off Fire island. On March 11, 1907 that vessel brought a total of 2509 passengers here from Mediterranean ports. In her saloon were 45 passengers, in the second cabin 207, while the steerage had 2248. Foreign steamships arriving at New York frequently bring in as many as 3500 passengers, the average being more than 2000.

Dr. and Mrs. Lee S. McCollister of Tufts College are among the saloon passengers returning on the Cleveland. With them are their son and daughter. Dr. McCollister is dean of the Crane Theological school and went to Europe as a delegate to the International Liberal Congress held at Paris. Following the congress, Dr. McCollister and his family traveled to Rome.

Leaving the Azores islands Wednesday night for Boston, the steamer Cretic of the White Star line is due to reach Bos-

## REPORT PRESIDENT TO FORCE SR. HUERTA OUT BY EMBARGO ON LOANS



SENATOR A. O. BACON  
Georgia man who is chairman of foreign relations committee

## AROUND BRITAIN FLIGHT ENDS IN DROP TO WATER

Mr. Hawker's Foot Slips From Rudder and His Machine Falls Into Sea Near Dublin After Greater Part Course Covered

### GETS \$5000 OF PRIZE

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The great waterplane flight against time came to a sudden and unfortunate termination last night just before Dublin was reached. Mr. Hawker's engine was beginning to miss and he had begun a spiral descent in order to make sure of it. As he did so his foot slipped from the rudder. Immediately in his own words, he lost control of the machine and it fell like a stone into the water. It was not, he said, either a side fall or a dive; it was a flat, even drop. The result was that the machine was immediately wrecked.

The accident, he declared, was not the fault of the machine or engineer; it was simply that his foot slipped and the damage was done instantly. At the time he was only 60 feet from the water. Had he been higher up he could easily have recovered himself and righted the machine. The very nearness of the water-

(Continued on page two, column three)

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## WORLD'S MONEYS NOW BARRED TO MEXICO, IT IS SAID

Administration Officials Now Say Efforts of De Facto Head to Temporarily Were for Purpose of Raising Immediate Funds

### SEE MOTIVE IN DELAY

Efforts to Temporarily Now Seen at Washington as Move to Effect the Raising of Immediate Loans

WASHINGTON—It is believed that Mr. Wilson has effectually stopped Sr. Huerta from getting money in any considerable sums from any country in the world. This puts the provisional President up against the problem of satisfying his unpaid troops. If he could keep them fighting he might side over the financial side of the situation temporarily, but without munitions of war he cannot keep the soldiers in the field, say administration officials.

While the administration does not reveal the latest information received from Mr. Lind, it is conceded by Secretary Bryan to be hopeful in character. It is said that if the financial embargo can be kept up for even a short time it will bring the end of the Huerta regime.

The efforts of Sr. Huerta to postpone indefinitely the reading of President Wilson's message is now seen here as a move by which the de facto Mexican government was to raise money for immediate needs.

Unofficially, it is expected that John Lind will return to the City of Mexico, because of the financial turn of affairs. Officially, it is stated here today that the administration does not know what Mr. Lind's movements are to be, as he is left largely to his own judgment concerning them.

President Huerta today made concessions in his stand against the American mediation plan. Special Envoy Lind cabled that the de facto President has withdrawn his request, made in the original note rejecting the Wilson proposals, of an exchange of ambassadors and in effect had requested that the entire situation be allowed to remain in statu quo until after the presidential election in Mexico in October.

Foreign Minister Gamboa's latest note to John Lind, the text of which was made public here today, apparently paves the way for further negotiations but it does not state that Mexico unqualifiedly accepts the aid offered by the United States.

The note is long and in part is unfriendly in tone.

Sr. Gamboa said that he supposed President Wilson and Mr. Lind would know Mexican laws before taking up the problem of settling Mexico's problems, but that he evidently was mistaken and

(Continued on page five, column one)

## MEXICO IS SAID TO BE WILLING

NEW YORK—Mexico is ready to accept the aid offered by the United States, according to a Veracruz cable despatch published in the late edition of today's New York Herald.

According to that newspaper the message which Mexican Foreign Minister Gamboa transmitted to John Lind at Veracruz yesterday was one in which the Mexican government, of its own accord, accepts the good offices of President Wilson in settling her internal troubles.

Sr. Gamboa is said to have made it plain to Mr. Lind that it is unnecessary for Washington to insist on the elimination of General Huerta because the Mexican constitution prohibits an interim President from becoming a candidate to succeed himself.

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# Way Is Paved for Needed Reforms in French Republic

## FRANCE DIRECTS BLOW TO SYSTEM OF COMPROMISE

Close of Parliamentary Session Marked by Importance of Legislation Having No Parallel Since Constitution of 1875

### CHANGES IN MINISTRY

(Special to the Monitor) PARIS, France.—The parliamentary session which has just closed has been one of the longest ever known in France, having lasted nearly seven months. It will be remembered for the importance of its legislation which has had no parallel since the constitution was established in 1875.

Within three days of the commencement of the session the presidential election took place at Versailles. It resulted in the return of M. Poincaré, and was altogether characteristic of the new spirit in France, which has cast to the winds many of its oldest traditions. It was, in fact, the first definite protest against the enfeebling and degenerating system of compromise which had hitherto dominated so largely parliamentary activity. M. Poincaré was put forward as the candidate of this new regime, whose followers believed it to be a national need, and once in the field he made it known that he would see the thing through to the end. This he did in spite of the strongest possible pressure put upon him. The risks he incurred in his new departure were great, but his subsequent success and beneficial influence in the country's interests have fully justified them all.

### Action Divergent

The opposition aroused in many quarters by the election is largely responsible for the attitude of the various parties in both Houses during the past session. The crystallization of the new regime has forced itself in such a manner as to cause the keenest divergence of action and interests amongst the various groups, and accounts for the violence and persistence of the opposition that has been such a dominant note. The result has, however, been that the followers of the new regime have had their wildest hopes far exceeded, for a final blow has been unquestionably given to the system of compromise, which previously dominated party politics. The results already realized are substantial, but it is expected that the effect in the near future will be immeasurably greater.

No less than three ministers have been in power during this session. First M. Poincaré, who resigned the premiership on his election to the presidency. He was followed by M. Briand who practically took over the Poincaré cabinet, and who after only one month of office was defeated in the Senate on the question of electoral reform. It would, perhaps, be more correct to say that he was defeated solely in consequence of his refusal to condescend to the traditional compromise, which sought to enforce itself upon the government for the time being as a traditional policy of party tactics. It would have been quite possible for M. Briand to have remained in power, and in fact it was proposed to him in the Senate that he ask for the usual vote of confidence, which would undoubtedly have been accorded.

His measure having been mutilated as a move in party politics, and not purely on its merits, M. Briand took his stand and voluntarily retired from a strong political position. In so doing he raised to a height that has certainly never been

surpassed, if equalled, in France the dignity and sincerity of the obligations of public life. M. Briand's high-minded action was but a continuation of the policy of M. Poincaré in the presidential election.

### Position Retainer

The third minister was M. Barthou, who in taking over the leadership largely continued the same methods, and who, despite many assaults and setbacks, has succeeded in weathering the storm and retaining his position.

With regard to the measures dealt with the session has been prolific in legislation of all kinds, but the two main questions which have occupied the two chambers have been the reform bill and the three years' military service bill. The former reached a point of climax when the Senate rejected it with an amendment opposing the principle of representation of minorities which was the very basis of the bill passed in the Chamber.

The three years' bill occupied the Chamber for the greater part of the session. It met with an almost unparalleled opposition, mainly of a party character, but in spite of almost endless attacks the government finally succeeded in passing the bill.

The government has been interpellated a number of times on various subjects, the most serious of which was as to its general policy and was made on the very day the Barthou cabinet came into power. This interrogation was very ably met by the premier. It even afforded him an opportunity to make a very favorable impression on the Chamber. Later another serious interpellation was made as to the financial policy of the government. This was a specially delicate question owing to the confused state of French finances, but again, largely owing to the great tact and ability of the premier this interpellation also failed in its object, which undoubtedly was to overthrow the government at a moment when it was greatly pressed by other urgent matters.

Unquestionably an immense amount of work has been done during the present session, but it is in the near future that the full result of these labors will mainly be realized. The way has been paved for the much needed financial, social and other reforms, and there is a fair prospect that these can be passed one by one during the forthcoming session. The prominence with which the idea has been laid before the nation that their welfare really lies in the passing of good bills, rather than in the using of the parliamentary machine for the satisfaction of party designs, has made this possible.

## GERMAN METAL WORKERS' STRIKE IS CONDEMNED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—A resolution condemning the action of the members of the German Metal Workers Union for downing tools in the shipbuilding yards without the consent of their leaders was passed by 126 votes to 18 at an extraordinary general meeting of the Union.

The resolution stated that the action of the men was not compatible with the principles of union tactics and so was likely to weaken the cause of the workers. It further demanded the immediate cessation of the fight and stated that the executive committee was empowered at the resumption of work to ask the employers to enter into fresh negotiations and to grant strike pay to the members involved, from the day on which the strike commenced to that on which it was declared off, and to contribute to the support of those members who could not be taken on again promptly.

Herr Dahms from Hamburg declared that he would endeavor to reconcile his colleagues with the meeting's decision, but he would not vouch for their compliance with it. Another Hamburg delegate described the union executive as a dictatorship.

## EMPEROR SIGNS NEW PENAL CODE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The bill revising the military penal code in Germany, after receiving the consent of the federal council, was signed by the Emperor William. The revision of the code is the work of the Socialist and Radical members of the Reichstag as a consequence of the severe measures passed recently on army reservists.

## DUBLIN NEWSBOYS ARE GIVEN A SEA OUTING



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Group of little fellows ready for their excursion on steamer Audrey

## AROUND BRITAIN FLIGHT ENDS IN DROP TO WATER

(Continued from page one)

plane to the sea caused his fall to take place before he could recover.

In spite of everything the flight was wonderful and by far the greater part of the course had been covered when the termination came. Although Mr. Hawker failed the Daily Mail has announced that they will pay him £1000 of the prize originally offered. The first lord of the admiralty, who was on board the Enchantress at Portsmouth, has sent a message to the editor of the Daily Mail in which he declares that Mr. Hawker achieved wonderful results and that the unfortunate incident which prevented complete success in no way detracts from the merit of so memorable and service a feat.

"The whole competition," he continues, "has been of real value to British flying. Though we started last, we must persevere till first place is gained and held." A message of a different nature was telegraphed by Sir George Reid, high commissioner of Australia, to Mr. Hawker at Dublin in words "Win or lose, Australia is proud of you both."

## Contest for \$25,000 Prize Arranged by the Royal Aero Club

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Daily Mail £5000 competition for hydroplanes began at Netley, Southampton Water, recently. The arrangements for the competition were made by the Royal Aero Club. Various competitors were compelled to withdraw and the competition, as in the case of the Daily Mail £10,000 London to Manchester prize and in the case of the Daily Mail £10,000 Circuit of Britain, resolved itself into a race between two well-known airmen.

The two competitors who started were H. G. Hawker, who piloted a Sopwith biplane with a 100 horsepower six cylinder Green engine, and Frank McLean who flew a Short tractor biplane also fitted with a 100 horsepower Green engine. Mr. McLean later withdrew. Frank McLean's magnificent waterplane flight up the Thames from Eastchurch to Westminster in August of last year will be remembered. Mr. Hawker also distinguished himself last year at Brooklands by remaining in the air for 8 hours 23 minutes in a Sopwith biplane.

Mr. Hawker carried as passenger H. Kauper, an Australian mechanic, while Mr. McLean had his chief mechanic, Gus Smith, as passenger. The distance to be covered was nearly 1600 miles, and it had to be completed in 72 hours, this time not including compulsory halts of 30 minutes at the eight controls shown on the map. The competitors had to start from the vicinity of the yacht Enchantress, the headquarters of the Royal Motor Yacht Club, and then to steer a course between the Calshot and Calshot Spit lightships, finally flying east southeast into the channel.

The controls were at Ramsgate, Yarmouth, Scarborough, Aberdeen, Cromarty

Oban, Dublin, Falmouth. From the latter point the route back to Netley lay south of the Isle of Wight, round the Nab lightship, and past the Horse Sand fort. The approximate distances between the controls were as follows: Southampton to Ramsgate 144 miles, Ramsgate to Yarmouth 90 miles, Yarmouth to Scarborough 130 miles, Scarborough to Cromarty 134 miles, Cromarty to Oban 94 miles, Oban to Dublin, Kingstown harbor, 222 miles, Dublin to Falmouth 280 miles, and Falmouth to Southampton 202 miles.

The difficulty in regard to prohibited areas was got over by the authorities consenting to relax the regulations so far as this race was concerned. In the prohibited areas, however, the height flown above the sea was not allowed to exceed 300 feet except at Newhaven, Lydd and Montrose. All around the coast the admiralty placed the naval air stations, with their sheds and motor boats, at the disposal of the Royal Aero Club. Naval and military airmen were also among those present at the controls.

## BISHOP HONORED BY KING GEORGE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The King has appointed the Rt. Rev. A. W. Williamson, moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to the office of Dean of the Order of the Thistle and Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, in succession to the Very Reverend Sir J. Cameron Lees.

## PROPOSED WATERPLANE RACE ROUTE



Line laid out by the Royal Aero Club and followed by Harry Hawker from Southampton to point near Dublin when his machine broke

## CHINESE BOOM IN FOREIGN CLOTHING COLLAPSES EARLY

Merchants Holding Large Stocks They Put In to Meet Tendency Toward Western Customs

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—After the revolution of 1911 in China there was a great tendency discernible throughout the country in favor of western ideas and customs. This was expressed in the cutting of queues and in the adoption of western clothing.

Foreign firms interested in the clothing trade anticipated a tremendous boom and prepared for it, but the boom has not lasted, and those in a position to speak with authority state that many foreign merchants are holding stocks of which they cannot dispose.

The explanation of the subsidence in the boom is that the Chinese people having experimented with foreign clothing found that it was neither so cool in summer nor so warm in winter as the costumes they had been in the habit of wearing during these seasons. Again, there is the financial aspect to be considered. The Chinese would find it expensive to buy new outfits of western attire, especially as it meant discarding their Chinese dress.

Moreover, there is the question of patriotism. Naturally, the Chinese would wish to encourage home industries and patronize their own people rather than foreigners. Besides all these reasons, it is just possible that the Chinese tendency to conservatism in most things is making itself felt in this general hesitation to adopt the clothing of the Occident.

## NAVAL AVIATORS ARE RESTRICTED BY NEW RULES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The admiralty recently issued a number of new regulations for officers and men belonging to the naval air wing. The regulations are aimed at securing greater safety for naval airmen.

There is a rule forbidding officers and men to fly, either as passengers or pilots, in other than service aircraft without first securing their lordships' permission. This permission may be given in individual cases or in general terms for particular machines.

Any officer owning a private machine is forbidden to fly in it without having first obtained a certificate from his commanding officer showing that the machine has been passed as efficient by a flying officer and an engineer officer.

When granted, this certificate only holds good for one month from the date of issue, after a fresh certificate must be obtained. Officers selected for the naval air service must submit for approval the name of the school they intend to go to in order to qualify for the Royal Aero Club certificate.

## RECORD NUMBER IN SHEEP EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, Aus.—The annual sheep show has been a marked success this year, and the number of sheep entered constitutes a record. No less than 856 animals from all parts of the commonwealth have been brought together, and the quality and condition of the exhibits leave little to be desired.

R. T. Gibson of Tasmania, R. W. White of New South Wales, R. W. James Gibson, also of Tasmania, and A. Ryall of New South Wales, all gained honors, whilst Sir Samuel McCaughey, Captain Dangar and other noted breeders were also very successful in different sections.

## RUSSIA GETS BACK SEBASTOPOL BELL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—As a token of the friendly relations which have for so long existed between France and Russia, the great "Sebastopol bell," brought to France after the Crimean war by Napoleon III., has been restored to Russia.

The bell which was hung next the great bell of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, is of very fine workmanship and weighs three tons. Like all Russian bells it has no clapper and can only be sounded by beating it with a hammer.

## INSURANCE ACT IS DEFENDED BY MR. LLOYD-GEORGE

New Law Has Raised Fund of Twenty-Six Million Pounds This Year, Speaker Says

(Special to the Monitor)

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD, England.—Speaking at a miners' demonstration at Sutton-in-Ashfield recently on the insurance act, Mr. Lloyd-George said that in spite of the bitter abuse which had been levelled against the act by its opponents, it was really effecting a large measure of very much needed reform. He would like to give them some figures which would show what this fraudulent act of 1911 had done to meet the distressing condition of things which obtained throughout the country before its advent.

This year, Mr. Lloyd-George went on, it has raised a fund of £26,000,000; next year it will be £29,000,000. In the following year, when all the benefits will be completed, it will be £31,000,000. That money is for the purpose of helping the working class in times of distress.

Out of that gigantic sum of £31,000,000 the workmen contributed over £11,000,000 the rest, £15,000,000 this year, and £18,000,000 in 1915, was found by the state and employers, so that the great bulk of the money was contributed by the state through the taxpayer and the employer of labor.

It had been said, Mr. Lloyd-George continued, that the money was being spent to a very large extent on paying officials, but he utterly repudiated the charge. They had loyally adhered to their undertaking. Supposing, he went on, any man said to you that for every pound you put into the savings bank to provide for a rainy day he would put in 33s., and supposing that he did that in hard cash, would you turn round and attack him and say "you are guilty of fraud?" That, he added, is the position as between the state and those insured on the one hand and the opponents of the bill on the other.

Mr. Lloyd-George went on to point out that he had never contended that the act was going to remove all the social and economic evils in the country. To remove the mischief at the root of their social condition there was very much more to be done than they had done. All he claimed for the insurance act was that whilst the reform was working its way suffering was to a certain extent being alleviated by means of the act.

## LEGION OF HONOR ADDS NEW NAMES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Some interesting names figure among the appointments and promotions which have recently been made in the Legion of Honor. Leon Bakst, the Russian scenic artist, has been made an officer and Morton Fullerton, a knight of the order.

Among the French names are those of Robert de Fiers, the president of the Society of Dramatic Authors, Pierre de Segur of the French Academy, Madame Chaminade and Paul Viardot, composers, Rene Fuaux, journalist, and the artist Benjamin Rabier.

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## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, 1:45, 7:45.  
MAJESTIC—"What Happened to Mary," 8:15.  
SHUBERT—Sam Bernard, 8:10.

NEW YORK  
CORAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."  
CORT—"Pag o' My Heart."  
FLYING—"Within the Law."  
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."  
LONGACRE—"The Silver Wedding."  
LYRIC—"When Dreams Come True."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe."

CHICAGO  
CORT—"Elizir of Youth."  
GRAND—"Stop Thief."  
LASKY—"A Trip to Washington."  
MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.  
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."  
PRINCESS—"Little Miss Brown."  
PALACE—Vanderbilt.



# Old Combinations Among the Great Powers Dissolving

## NEW ALLIANCES SEEN IN CHANGES OF EUROPE'S MAP

Balkan Conditions Are Said to Be Already Producing Signs of Fresh Combinations Among the Various Powers

## EFFECTS POINTED OUT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For years it was a commonplace of European politics that the expulsion of the Turk, "bag and baggage," from Europe would bring about an inevitable collision between the great powers. The Turk has gone. Even if he were allowed to retain Adrianople, very little of him would remain. Nevertheless, the great powers have only fallen out diplomatically, and the chancelleries breathe freely again and begin to make plans for an exactly similar diplomatic phantasy in Turkey in Asia.

The redrawing of the map of Europe has, however, served to bring into contrast the conflicting interests of the various political groups, and for the first time for a generation the old alliances are seen in dissolution, for the new conditions in the Balkans have produced the signs of new combinations. If the Turk has a friend in Europe, the friend is to be found in Berlin or in London, yet Berlin and London stand in opposition in the grouping of the powers.

If Greece has well wishers in Europe, they are to be found in Berlin, London, and Paris, yet the irony of fate has shown London and Paris in close antagonism to Berlin. As for Italy, her game is a purely selfish one, and in saying that, it does not mean that she is differentiated particularly in that from her neighbors. Her game is if possible to hold Rhodes, if possible to obtain a predominating influence in Southern Albania, if possible to prevent the thing she dreads more than all others, the gradual arising of a great naval power in Greece.

## Policy Is Cynical

The policy of Austria-Hungary is simply cynical. In the past she used her geographical position to prevent the expansion of Servian trade. In the present she has used her military power to prevent the expansion of Servian territory to the Adriatic. With one eye on Durazzo and another on Salonika, she finds herself opposed to the combination of Greece and Servia against Bulgaria, and so she suddenly becomes an advocate of the Bulgarian cause, ignoring, for the time being, the fact that Bulgaria too lays claim to Salonika.

As for the Russian attitude, no one is in any doubt about it. She repaid Rumania for saving her at Plevea by depriving that state of Bessarabia; she desired the humiliation of Bulgaria because a vast Bulgarian state, creeping down to Constantinople, was a menace to her hopes on the Bosphorus; she has no particular affection for Greece, for the Greeks are not Slavs, and may at any time prove a thorn in the flesh of that great Slav confederacy which she has pictured herself as controlling in the Balkans. And so she carried on her method of a hand-to-mouth diplomacy, always supported ultimately by the Cossack.

It is on the triple alliance that the Balkan changes have perhaps struck their most severe blow. Austria-Hungary and Italy both laid claim to Albanian influence, and so find themselves with an Albanian question added to the already existing question of Italian irredenta. Austria-Hungary, having made mistake after mistake, having almost come to blows with Italy over the garisons of the Tyrolean Alps, now suddenly finds herself pursuing a policy which Germany cannot approve of, and so takes up a stand in support of the Russian demand for a revision of the treaty of Bucharest. Ever since the formation of the triple alliance, Germany has acted with magnificent loyalty, in the face of the most immense provocation from her two allies.

## Germany Stood By

When Austria seized Bosnia and Herzegovina and was faced with the possibility of a war with Russia, Germany, the "friend in shining armor," stood by her side and "ade her diplomatic game a possibility, though it did not add to her own treasured popularity in Constantinople. When Italy suddenly sent her fleets across the Mediterranean to Tripoli, and undid in an hour Marshal von Bieberstein's colossal efforts of a decade or more, Germany remained her friend.

When Count Berchtold defied Russia with regard to Durazzo, just as Count Aehrenthal had defied her with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany remained loyal to her undertaking. Twice, that is to say, she risked Russian invasion and war with France to fulfill her treaty obligations to Austria; twice she saw her influence in Constantinople marred and shattered by Austria and Italy. When, however, in return for all this, Austria suddenly came to an understanding with Russia, in an attempt to thwart the German policy with respect to Greece and Servia, Germany spoke out. The telegram of the Kaiser to King Charles of Rumania showed that

the patience of Germany was exhausted. I do not care, he is reported to have said, to have my saber rattled in the face of Europe by Vienna.

## None Wanted Revision

Curiously enough, the very occasion which has made temporary friends of St. Petersburg and Vienna, has drawn together Berlin, London and Paris. None of these governments wishes to see the treaty of Bucharest submitted to European revision. It is true that Sir Edward Grey put in a claim under the treaty of Berlin for this right of revision, but he did so admittedly technically, in support of the rights of the United Kingdom under the treaty of Berlin, and when he found that St. Petersburg and Vienna were contemplating an actual revision he withdrew his demand.

Berlin and Paris have gone even further. They have objected entirely to revision. The government of France is firm on the question of the Aegean islands, and has no intention, if it can avoid it, of seeing the naval balance upset by Italy in the Mediterranean. The government of Germany, having induced the Greeks to reduce their claim on the Aegean, is naturally dissatisfied at the action of Austria as regarding its already damaged prestige as more important than loyalty to its allies.

Austria, writes a great Berlin paper, has made blunder after blunder, and consequently lost both in power and prestige. She will have now to accept the situation and make the best she can of it. Whilst the Berlin press is thus speaking extremely plainly to Austria, the press of Paris and St. Petersburg has engaged in an equally warm controversy. The Russian press is inclined to take the tone, "Nous sommes trahis," whilst the French press is active in insisting on its traditional friendship for Greece and the right of the country to support her claims against Bulgaria.

## Mystery of Europe

One of the mysteries of European diplomacy is the dual alliance, and it shows how one diplomatic mistake leads to another. If it were not for that mournful figure of Strasburg, sitting in the place de la Concorde surrounded by its wreaths, there would be very little drawing together of Paris and St. Petersburg, for the great republic has little in common with the tzardom. If it were not for what some people will persist in regarding as Bismarck's colossal mistake, years of enmity and millions of wasteful expenditure might have been saved.

Today the one thing perhaps which stands between a real agreement of France, Germany and the United Kingdom is Alsace Lorraine, which, in separating Berlin from Paris, tends to keep London also estranged from the former. At the same time, to represent Kavala, as the Russian press does, as another Alsace Lorraine, is ridiculous. Alsace Lorraine was an integral portion of France, torn from her by war. Kavala was an integral portion of Turkey, which has never belonged to Bulgaria and the loss of which only affects that country economically. So the shuffling of the diplomatic pack goes persistently on and it is difficult to see exactly how the cards will fall in the immediate future.

## DIRECT CONTROL OF SHIPPING IN FRANCE PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. de Monzie, the under secretary of marine, has inaugurated some important reforms in the administrative department of the merchant marine. This is but the beginning of the realization of a comprehensive scheme having for its object the restoration of the merchant service to something of its former prosperity and effectiveness.

M. de Monzie is providing for direct governmental control over the shipping companies, and for this purpose he is opening an office in the Boulevard Montparnasse, where requisitions and complaints on the part of passengers or exporters may be made to the government officer in charge, whose duty it will be to make inquiries of the companies concerned and protect the interests of the public.

M. de Monzie considers that the government is justified in this attempt at control of shipping companies since they benefit by state funds.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET INCREASED

(Special to the Monitor)

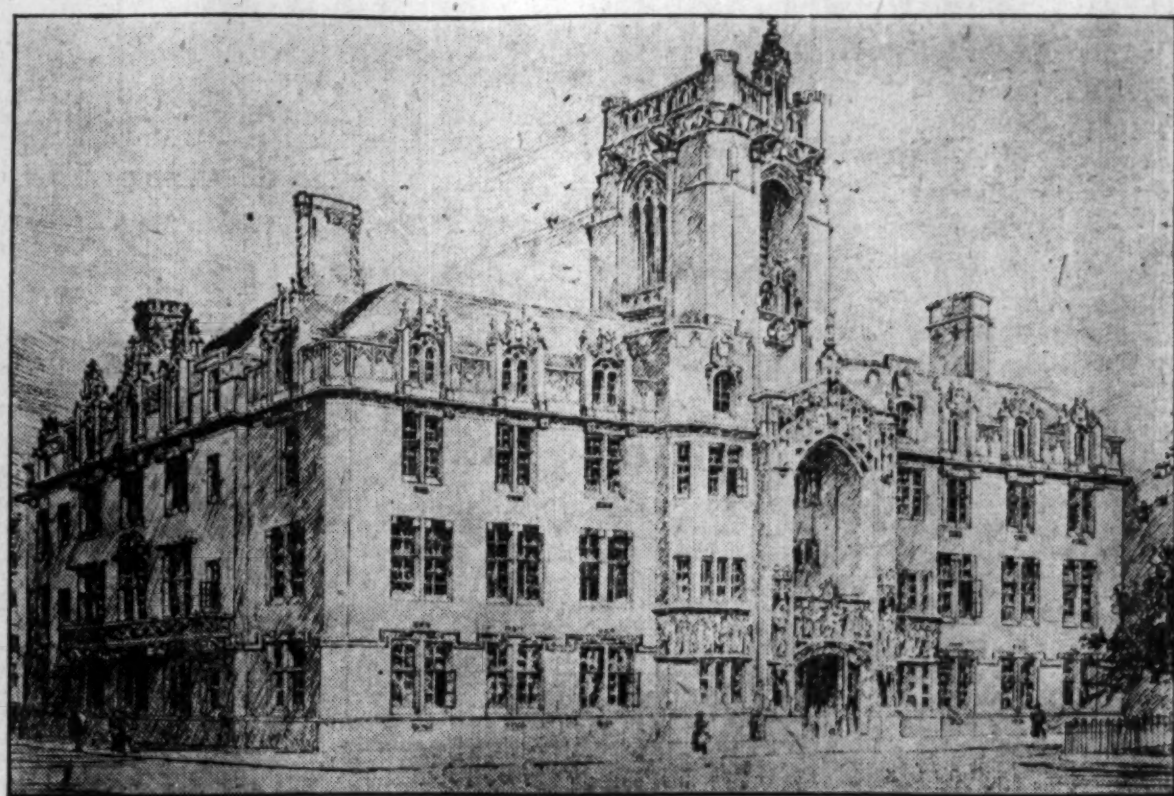
BORDEAUX, France—The Compagnie Sud Atlantique has added two new vessels to its fleet. The vessels which have been built at the St. Nazaire and Seyne dockyards are of 15,000 tons and have 20,000-horsepower engines. Their speed will average 18 knots an hour. The new boats will make their first journeys on Nov. 1 and 29.

## TEN-HOUR BILL IS AGAIN LOST

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—Efforts have been made yearly by the Social Democratic party to reduce the working day of 11 hours, which has existed in Austria since 1885, to one of 10 hours. Again this year the 10-hour bill was discussed in committee, but was lost owing to the opposition of the other political parties.

## NEW BUILDINGS OF THE MIDDLESEX GUILDHALL



(From drawing specially done for The Christian Science Monitor by Hall Thorpe)  
Structure of Portland stone in Tudor-Gothic style soon to be ready for occupancy

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The new buildings of the Middlesex Guildhall, facing Westminster Abbey, are now almost finished, most of the scaffolding having been taken down already. The work will in all probability be completed some time in October, the opening ceremony having been provisionally fixed for that month.

The site occupied by the new guildhall is an excellent one, there being an open space in front which shows off the structure to the best advantage. The former Guildhall, which occupied the same site as the present one, was an unimposing and unpretentious building erected in 1805. It was considerably altered in 1892, and was finally pulled

down in 1911 to make way for the new building. This has been built of Portland stone in Tudor-Gothic style from the designs of Messrs. Gibson, Skipwith and Gordon.

This style was chosen in order that the building should not clash in any way with the neighboring Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, thus falling in with the desire of Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the House of Parliament, to make the Gothic style prevalent in that part of Westminster. The full realization of this scheme has, however, been prevented by the erection near by of various government and other offices in the classic style.

The new Guildhall, which is practical-

ly square in shape, is four stories high. Its main entrance, which faces Parliament square, is in the form of a recessed archway with carved panels on either side, representing scenes from the history of Westminster. Above the entrance is a fine tower, 110 feet high, as compared with the 225 feet of Westminster Abbey towers and the 340 feet of the Victoria tower of the Houses of Parliament. The entrance front has many canopied niches filled with statues. There is also a quantity of elaborate carving on the exterior of the building, much of it being very quaint. Altogether the building is much more appropriate to its surroundings than that which it has replaced.

## GENERAL STRIKE ORDER IN ITALY IS CALLED FAILURE

(Special to the Monitor)

MILAN, Italy—The strike in Milan, referred to in Monitor cables, which began in an ordinary dispute between capital and labor, rapidly developed in a fight for supremacy between the Social Reform party, as represented by the labor chamber, and the Syndicalists.

Right through the negotiations between employers and the labor unions, the Unione Sindacale refused to ratify the decisions of the labor chamber, and finally, entirely against the wish of the chamber declared a general strike throughout the country.

Nothing could better have shown the futility of such an action as a mere party move than the utter lack of response of the country. This utter defeat of the Syndicalists will have the effect of reducing the Milan strike to its original proportions of a capital and labor dispute, in which the government may be able to act as mediator.

## LABOR FEDERATION TO BE PROPOSED AT BRITISH CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A proposal for federating all the laborers' unions in the country will be put forward at the trade union congress to be held in Manchester shortly. The scheme, which emanates from the national council of general laborers will affect, if it is adopted, ten unions with a total membership of one quarter million.

It is argued in favor of amalgamation that the expenses of the unions would be very much curtailed, since many of the officers could be dispensed with, and that to insure better conditions for the laborers, the action of strong unions is more likely to be effective than that of several small ones.

The United Order of General Laborers of London are in favor of the scheme, whilst the United Builders Laborers are said to wish for the federation of all the workers in the building trade instead of an amalgamation of all laborers' unions.

## PLAN FOR INDIA SECT UNIVERSITIES IS FROWNED UPON

Government Imposes Restrictions on Movement for Hindu and Mahomedan Institutions

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA—India, at the present moment boasts of five universities to a population of 300,000,000. These are the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad. One more university has been decided upon—that of Decca, in Eastern Bengal, and it is probable that yet another will be founded shortly at Bankipore, the headquarters of the new government of Behar and Orissa.

In addition to these seats of learning there are numerous colleges scattered over the country of varying degrees of efficiency, some of them being well equipped and others very much the other way. A year or two ago the two main religious systems into which India is divided—the Hindus and the Mahomedans—conceived the idea almost simultaneously of establishing each its own university in order to give its youth an academic training without weaning them from the religious atmosphere peculiar to Hinduism or Mahomedanism.

The proposition was taken up with remarkable enthusiasm by both communities. Prominent noblemen and scholars on either side stumped the country in order to raise funds, and high and low contributed of their substance. At the present moment the Mahomedans claim to have raised 35 lakhs of rupees (about £230,000) and the Hindus 35 lakhs (about £230,000), but the government insists upon a minimum endowment of 50 lakhs (£340,000) for each university before it will accord its sanction to the scheme.

It has also imposed other conditions which are likely to be difficult of fulfillment, and in fact is not in favor of such denominational universities. The promoters of both universities are therefore confronted with a deficit in their endowments, and the emergence of Hindu and Mahomedan universities is therefore unlikely in the near future, but the question of religion in education continues to excite much attention, both on the part of government and of the educated classes, and in some form or another the proposal is likely to be renewed.

## WATER GARDEN FEATURE OF SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The flower show at the Ghent exhibition, which opened recently, was a triumph for Belgian horticulture. The most important stands were those devoted to begonias and dahlias, flowers in the cultivation of which Ghent is specially famous.

A very pleasing feature of the show was the water garden in which a large variety of water lilies were exhibited. The Alpine garden was perfect of its kind and the arrangement of the climbing plants over the trellises was most attractive.

## NEED OF OPEN ARMOR PLATE MARKET SHOWN

Select Committee of British House of Commons Finds Difficulties in Obtaining Competitive Tenders Under Present Conditions

## EVIDENCE IS HEARD

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—The select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the estimates, in the course of its report deals with the question of armor-plating.

On the question of armor-plating and its cost the committee, the report states, has heard evidence with reference to the difficulties involved in obtaining competitive tenders for armor-plating and gun mountings. This, it declares, is owing to the existence of trade rings, and the committee is of opinion that it is desirable that the question should be further carefully considered by his majesty's government.

The committee further considers that whilst they have no doubt of the efficiency and integrity of the inspecting staff, nevertheless they consider that it is inadvisable that a local officer should be retained in the same place for more than four or five years, unless urgent reasons of public interest demand a longer period.

They consider that it should be made easier for new firms of approved position to be placed on the list of contractors, although they recognize that considerations of public policy or of military efficiency may require that, for certain classes of articles, the area of competition should be restricted to firms known to be able to produce work of a given standard. The minutes of the evidence before the committee accompany the report, and throw a considerable light on the question.

Dr. T. J. Macnamara, parliamentary and official secretary to the admiralty, on being asked by A. F. Bird, M. P., if there was any foundation for the assertion that the price of armor-plates was forced up by means of a combination of manufacturers, replied that they had secured reductions in the cost of armor-plate within recent years, but that they were not in the open market at present in their purchase of armor-plate.

There are five great firms, Dr. Macnamara continued, and we have so far laid it down that we must not be dependent upon foreign supplies for armor-plates, and, therefore, not having open competition available to us I dare say the price may probably be higher than it would be if we were in the open markets with competition on all sides. The matter is one which is receiving our constant attention, but to some extent the price is subject to the fact, no doubt, that we have laid it down as a practice that the armor-plating that we put into our ships shall be made in this country and under our inspection.

In answer to another question from Mr. Bird, Dr. Macnamara said, that the idea of supporting a manufactory of armor-plate on their own behalf by the government, as a sort of reply to armor-plate prices, was a matter which had been discussed from time to time, but nothing practical had resulted from the proposition. At present he admitted they were subject, he would not say to a ring, for he did not want to use an offensive term, but they were subject to a price which he dared say might probably be higher than the price would be in absolutely open competition.

In reply to further questions Dr. Macnamara said that the making of armor-plating was a very specialized industry, which required in the first instance a very expensive plant and the expenditure of capital in laying it down. They had many failures and there was no finality. On the whole, in his opinion, he did not think it would be fair, looking at the matter as far as he had been able to look at it, to say that the manufacturers made very enormous profits.

Mr. Macnamara asked Dr. Macnamara if it would not be easy for the five firms mentioned to combine to keep up prices, to which he replied that that certainly was the case, and that they had made constant representations on the question of prices, and in consequence of such representations they had succeeded in securing a reduction.

The report further states that certain information was put before the committee by Admiral Moore, one of the sea lords, but they were asked by the admiralty to "treat it as confidential" and accordingly it is omitted from the report.

## WOMEN CLIMB ZINAL-ROTHORN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—Two English ladies, Miss Sarah Last and Miss Barbara Last, have been the first this season to climb the Zinal-Rothorn, a Swiss mountain 13,855 feet high.

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## NEW ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP SOON TO BE IN READINESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Within a few days the second naval Zeppelin will be completed, and after having been fully tested will take up her station with her predecessor, the L1, at Cuxhaven, in the new revolving sheds.

The Z2 is a good deal larger and more powerful than the L1. The length of the former is 150 meters, which is the same as that of the other Zeppelins, but the diameter is 16 meters, whereas that of the former vessels is 11. This gives the ship a stronger, but less graceful appearance.

The gas capacity of the new airship is 27,000 cubic meters, that of the L1 being 23,000. There are four engines, each of which is over 200-horsepower, so that altogether 900-horsepower is attainable. The speed of the new ship will be, it is expected, considerably greater than any former Zeppelin has yet obtained.

The crew is to consist of 19 men, or eight more than the other ships need. The cost of building the new vessel is estimated at close upon 900,000 marks, which is more than any of the preceding Zeppelins, with the exception of the first two.

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# President for Neutrality in Mexico Policy

## ORDERS STRICT EMBARGO ON MUNITIONS AT THE BORDER

Message to Congress, While Providing That Mexico Shall Be Left to Own Devices, Presents United States as Friendly Nation Ever Ready to Help

WASHINGTON—President Wilson in person addressed Congress Wednesday on the Mexican situation. He said:

Gentlemen of the Congress: It is clearly my duty to lay before you fully, very fully and without reservation, the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable posture of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak frankly what this government has done, and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself, as a friend and neighbor, and to the American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing conditions which now obtain beyond our southern border.

Those conditions touch us very nearly, not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them, and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in the determination of our duty. We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico, and we shall, I hope, have many an occasion, in happier times as well as in these days of trouble and confusion, to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested, capable of sacrifice and every generous manifestation. The peace, prosperity and contentment of Mexico mean more, much more, to us than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self-government, and the realization of the hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, so deeply sympathize. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves.

World Interested  
But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires her peace and progress; and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade, and intercourse running from ocean to ocean to the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico as for all of the states of Central America; but the best gifts can come to her only if she is ready and willing to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular—America, North and South and upon both continents, waits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. Only so can it be peaceful or fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if only she choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government. The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger.

The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote; and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seemed further away. It was our duty at last to volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist if we might in effecting some arrangement which would bring the relief and peace and set up an universally acknowledged political authority there.

Lind Instructions  
Accordingly, I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly Governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative to the City of Mexico, with the following instructions: "Press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the following considerations and advice: "The government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactive while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards the establishment of a government at the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect. "The government of the United States does not stand in the same case with the other great governments of the world in respect to what is happening or what is likely to happen in Mexico. "We offer our good offices, not only because of our genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because

we are expected by the powers of the world to act as Mexico's nearest friend. "We wish to act in these circumstances in the spirit of the most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation not only to pay the most scrupulous regard to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico which they may feel that they have the right to press. We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever. The government of the United States would deem itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transactions where the peace, happiness and prosperity of a whole people are involved. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest, dictates. "The present situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself, and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America."

Occasion Unusual  
It is upon no common occasion therefore that the United States offers her counsel and assistance. All America cries out for a settlement.

A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditional on:

An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed.

Security given for an early free election in which all will agree to take part. The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President of the republic at this election.

The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration.

The government of the United States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out which it can play honorably and consistently with international right. It pledges itself to recognize and in every way possible and proper to assist the administration chosen and set up in Mexico in the way and on the conditions suggested.

Taking all the existing conditions into consideration, the government of the United States can conceive of no reasons sufficient to justify those who are now attempting to shape the policy or exercise the authority of Mexico in declining the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices? If Mexico can suggest any better way in which to show our friendship, serve the people of Mexico and meet our international obligations, we are more than willing to consider the suggestion.

Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness and good judgment, and made clear to the authorities at the city of Mexico, not only the purpose of his visit but also the spirit in which it has been undertaken. But the proposals he submitted were rejected, in a rote, the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

Sr. Huerta Misled

I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points.

They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administration spoke through Mr. Lind for the people of the United States. The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectually aid them. So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We cannot thrust our good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little time to work itself out in the new circumstances; and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. For the circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed.

Meanwhile what is it our duty to do? Clearly everything that we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great

nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to misuse it. It was our duty to offer our active assistance.

It is new our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again and wait for further opportunity to offer our friendly counsels. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly cooperative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

Flight Counseled

While we wait the contest of the rival forces will undoubtedly for a little while be sharper than ever, just because it will be plain that an end must be made of the existing situation and that very promptly, and with the increased activity of the contending factions will come, it is to be feared increased danger to the non-combatants in Mexico as well as to those actually in the field of battle. The position of outsiders is always particularly trying and full of hazard where there is civil strife and a whole country is upset. We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible—not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests but because it is imperative that they should take no unnecessary risks when it is physically possible for them to leave the country. We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond a possibility of a misunderstanding.

For the rest I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico, a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them.

I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities at the City of Mexico the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made. We have not acted in this matter under the ordinary principles of international obligations. All the world expects us in such circumstances to act as Mexico's nearest friend and intimate adviser. This is our immemorial relation towards her.

Good-Will Only Motive

There is nowhere any serious question that we have the moral right in the case or that we are acting in the interest of a fair settlement and of good government, not for the promotion of some selfish interest of our own. If further motive were necessary than our own good will toward a sister republic and our deep concern to see peace and order prevail in Central America, this consent of mankind in what we are attempting, this attitude of the great nations of the world toward what we may attempt in dealing with the distressed people at our doors, should make us feel the more solemnly bound to go to the utmost length of patience and forbearance in the painful and anxious business.

The steady pressure of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice down and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies—and how much more handsomely, with how much higher and finer satisfactions of conscience and of honor.

FIELD DAY HELD BY STATE GRANGE

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—The third annual field day held by the Massachusetts state grange under the auspices of the South Berkshire Pomona grange was held at Turner's landing on Lake Buel yesterday. There were some 400 in attendance.

Congressman Allen T. Treadway spoke regarding the development of the country by trolley lines. He told of the experimental farms near Washington, D. C., where several hundred acres of land are constantly under cultivation for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the country.

MILFORD REIMBURSED

MILFORD, Mass.—Announcement was made Wednesday by the town treasurer that \$4416.93 had been received from the Draper company, Hopedale, to reimburse the town of Milford for expenses incurred as a result of the strike in the Draper company plant in the spring.

STRAWBERRY GROWERS ORGANIZE

CARRIZO SPRINGS, Tex.—The Strawberry Association of Carrizo Springs has been perfected and the farmers have pledged about 150 cars of berries for the season, according to the San Antonio Express.

## EITHER RECOGNITION OR "HANDS OFF," HUERTA STAND

Reply of De Facto Government Rejecting the American Peace Proposals Contains Recommendations for an Alternative Policy for the United States to Follow

WASHINGTON—The text of Sr. Gamboa's reply to the proposals submitted through John Lind, by instruction of the President, follows:

Duly authorized by the President of the republic, pursuant to the unanimous approval of the cabinet, which was convened for the purpose, I have the honor to make a detailed reply to such instructions.

The government of Mexico has paid due attention to the advice and considerations expressed by the government of the United States; has done this on account of three principal reasons:

First, because, as stated before, Mexico entertains the highest respect for the personality of his excellency Woodrow Wilson; second, because certain European and American governments, with which Mexico cultivates the closest relations of international amity, having in a most delicate, respectful way, highly gratifying to us, made use of their good offices to the end that Mexico should accord you a hearing inasmuch as you were the bearer of a private mission from the President of the United States, and, third, because Mexico was anxious, not so much to justify its attitude before the inhabitants of the republic in the present emergency, the great majority of whom and by means of ignoring and orderly manifestations have signified their adhesion and approval, as to demonstrate in every way the justice of its cause.

The imputations contained in the first paragraph of your instructions that no progress has been made toward establishing in the capital of Mexico a government that may enjoy the respect and obedience of the Mexican people is unfounded. In contradiction with their gross imputation, which is not supported by any proofs, principally because there are none, it affords me pleasure to refer, Mr. Confidential Agent, to the following facts which abound in evidence and which to a certain extent must be known to you by direct observation:

Pleads for Government

The Mexican republic, Mr. Confidential Agent, is formed by 27 states, three territories and one federal district, in which the supreme power of the republic has its seat. Of these 27 states, 18 of them, the three territories and the federal district (making a total of 22 political entities) are under the absolute control of the present government, which, aside from the above, exercises its authority over almost every part in the republic and consequently over the custom houses therein established. Its southern frontier is open and at peace. Moreover, my government has an army of 80,000 men in the field with no other purpose than to insure complete peace in the republic; the only national aspiration and solemn promise of the present provisional President. The above is sufficient to exclude any doubt that my government is worthy of the respect and obedience of the Mexican people, because the latter's consideration has been gained at the cost of the greatest sacrifice and in spite of the most evil influences.

My government fails to understand what the government of the United States of America means by saying that it does not find itself in the same case with reference to the other nations of the earth concerning what is happening and is likely to happen in Mexico. The conditions of Mexico at the present time are unfortunately neither doubtful nor secret; it is afflicted with an internal strife which has been raging almost three years, and which I can only classify in these lines as a fundamental mistake.

Appreciates Good Offices

With reference to what might happen in Mexico, neither you, Mr. Confidential Agent, nor I, nor any one else can prognosticate, because no assertion is possible on incidents which have not occurred. On the other hand, my government greatly appreciates the good offices tendered to it by the government of the United States of America in the present circumstances; it recognizes that they are inspired by the noble desire to act as a friend as well as by the wishes of all the other governments which expect the United States to act as Mexico's nearest friend. But if such good offices are to be of the character of those now tendered to us we should have to decline them in the most categorical and definite manner.

Inasmuch as the government of the United States is willing to act in the most disinterested friendship, it will be difficult for it to find a more propitious opportunity than the following: If it should only watch that no material and monetary assistance is given to rascals who find refuge, conspire and provide themselves with arms and food on the other side of the border; if it should demand from its minor and local authorities the strict observance of the neutrality laws, I assure you, Mr. Confidential Agent, that the complete pacification of this republic will be accomplished within a relatively short time.

I intentionally abstain from replying to the allusion that it is the purpose of the United States of America to show the greatest respect for the sovereignty and independence of Mexico, because, Mr. Confidential Agent, there are matters

which not even from the standpoint of the idea itself could be given an answer in writing.

"Mr. Wilson Deluded"

His excellency Mr. Wilson is laboring under a serious delusion when he declares that the present situation of Mexico is incompatible with the compliance of her international obligations, with the development of her own civilization and with the required maintenance of certain political and economical conditions tolerable in Central America. Strongly lacking that there is a mistake, because to this date no charge has been made by any foreign government accusing us of the above lack of compliance; we are punctually meeting all of our credits; we are still maintaining diplomatic missions cordially accepted in almost all the countries of the world, and we continue to be invited to all kinds of international congresses and conferences. With regard to our interior development, the following proof is sufficient, to wit: A contract has just been signed with Belgian capitalists which means to Mexico the construction of something like 5000 kilometers of railway.

In conclusion, we fail to see the evil results, which are prejudicial only to ourselves, felt in Central America by our present domestic war. In one thing I do agree with you, Mr. Confidential Agent, and it is that the whole of America is clamoring for a prompt solution of our disturbances, this being a very natural sentiment if it is borne in mind that a country which was prosperous, only yesterday has suddenly been caused to suffer internal misfortune.

Consequently, Mexico cannot for one moment take into consideration the four conditions which his excellency Mr. Wilson has been pleased to propose through your honorable and worthy channel. I must give you the reasons for it. An immediate suspension of the struggle in Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly constructed and scrupulously observed, is not possible, as to do this it would be necessary that there should be some one capable of proposing it without causing a profound offense to civilization, to the many bandits, who, under this or that pretext, are marauding toward the south and committing the most outrageous depredations; and I know of no country in the world, the United States included, which may have ever dared to enter into agreement or to propose an armistice to individuals who, perhaps on account of a physiological accident, can be found all over the world beyond the pale of the divine and human laws. Bandits, Mr. Confidential Agent, are not admitted to armistice; the first action against them is one of correction, and when this, unfortunately, fails, their lives must be severed for the sake of the biological and fundamental principle that useful sprouts should grow and fructify.

Rebels Resentful

With reference to the rebels who style themselves "constitutionalists," one of the representatives of whom has been given an ear by members of the United States Senate, what could there be more gratifying to us than if convinced of the precipice to which we are being dragged by the resentment of their defeat in a moment of reaction they would depose their rancor and add their strength to ours, so that all together we would undertake the great and urgent task of national reconstruction? Unfortunately they do not avail themselves of the amnesty law enacted by the provisional government immediately after its inauguration, but, on the contrary, well known rebels holding elective positions in the capital of the republic or profitable employments, left the country without molestation, notwithstanding the information which the government had that they were going to foreign lands to work against its interests, many of whom have taken upon themselves the unfortunate task of exposing the mysteries and infirmities from which we are suffering the same as any other human congregations.

Were we to agree with them to the armistice suggested, they would, ipso facto, recognize their belligerency, and this is something which cannot be done for many reasons which cannot escape the perspicacity of the government of the United States of America, which to this day, and publicly, at least, has classed them as rebels just the same as we have. And it is an accepted doctrine that no armistice can be concerted with rebels.

The assurance asked of my government that it should promptly convene to free elections is the most evident proof and the most unequivocal concession that the government of the United States considers it legally and solidly constituted and that it is exercising, like all those of its class, acts of such importance as to indicate the perfect civil operation of a sovereign nation.

Inasmuch as our laws already provide such assurance, there is no fear that the letter may not be observed during the coming elections, and while the present government is of a provisional character, it will cede its place to the definite government which may be elected by the people.

The request that Gen. Victoriano Huerta should agree not to appear as a candidate for the presidency of the re-

J. J. Slattery Co.

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## Over-the-Holiday

apparel in our

## Pre-Inventory Sale

Women's suits that were \$19.50-\$25.00.....\$5.50  
Women's suits that were \$29.50.....\$10.75  
Women's suits that were \$39.50-\$45.00.....\$22.50  
Women's dresses that were \$15.00.....\$5.95  
Women's dresses that were \$15.00-\$19.75.....\$6.75  
Women's dresses that were \$35.00-\$55.00.....\$25.00  
Misses' dresses that were \$10.00.....\$5.00  
Girls' French dresses that were \$5.00-\$7.50.....\$3.75  
Girls' English dresses that were \$5.75-\$7.50.....\$3.95  
Women's sport coats that were \$25.00.....\$12.50  
Women's coats that were \$35-\$50.....\$15.00 and \$18.50  
Misses' coats that were \$25.00-\$30.00.....\$12.50  
Poplin coats that were \$1.95.....\$1.50  
Skirts that were \$5.00.....\$2.95  
Skirts that were \$9.75.....\$3.95

A beautiful assortment of Shetland reversible sweaters in all the new colorings, with ocean pearl buttons, turnback cuffs and sailor collar effects. Specially priced at

\$8.75

## Knit Underwear Specials

Women's \$1.00 glove silk vests; embroidered yokes; sizes 38, 40 and 42.....\$2.50  
Women's \$2.50 glove silk knickers; white and pink; size 4 only.....1.50  
Women's \$1.00 Swiss rib silk and hose vests; low neck and sleeves......35  
Women's \$1.00 Swiss rib hose union suits; low neck and sleeves; knee length......45  
Women's \$1.00 Swiss rib hose vests; plain or delicately hand crocheted yokes......35

public in the coming elections cannot be taken into consideration, because aside from its strange and unwarranted character there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike. This point can only be decided by Mexican public opinion when it may be expressed at the polls.

The pledge that all parties should agree beforehand to the results of the election and to cooperate in the most loyal manner to support and organize the new administration is something to be tacitly supposed and desired, also that the experience of what this internal strife means to us in loss of life and the destruction of property will cause all contending political factions to abide by the results; but it would be extemporaneous to make any assertion in this respect, even by the most experienced countries in civil matters, inasmuch as no one can forecast or foresee the errors and excesses which men are likely to commit, especially under the influence of political passion.

We hasten to signify our appreciation to the United States of America because they agree from today to recognize the future which we, the Mexican people, may elect to rule our destinies. On the other hand, we greatly deplore the present tension in our relations with your country, a tension which has been produced without Mexico having afforded the slightest cause therefor.

The legality of the government of General Huerta cannot be disputed. Article 85 of our political constitution provides: "If at the beginning of a constitutional term neither the President nor the Vice-President elected present themselves, or if the election had not been held and the results thereof declared by the first of December, nevertheless the President whose term has expired will cease in his functions; and the secretary for foreign affairs shall immediately take charge of the executive power in the capacity of provisional President; and if there should be no secretary for

foreign affairs, or if he should be incapacitated, the presidency shall devolve on one of the other secretaries pursuant to the order provided by the law establishing their number. The same procedure shall be followed when, in the case of the absolute or temporary absence of the President, the Vice-President fails to appear, when on leave of absence from his post, if he should be discharging his duties, and when in the course of his term the absolute absence of both functionaries should occur."

Now, then, the facts which occurred are the following:

The resignation of Francisco I. Madero, constitutional President, and Jose Maria Pino Suarez, constitutional Vice-President of the republic—these resignations having been accepted, Pedro Lascurain, minister for foreign affairs, took charge by operation of law of the vacant executive power, appointing, as he had the power to do, Gen. Victoriano Huerta to the post of minister of the interior. As Mr. Lascurain soon afterward resigned, and as his resignation was immediately accepted by Congress, Gen. Victoriano Huerta took charge of the executive power, also by operation of law, with the provisional character and under the constitutional promise already complied with to issue a call for special elections. As will be seen, the point of issue is exclusively one of constitutional law, in which no foreign nation, no matter how powerful and respectable it may be, should mediate in the least.

Moreover, my government considers that at the present time the recognition of the government of General Huerta by that of the United States of America is not concerned, inasmuch as facts which exist on their own account are not and cannot be susceptible of recognition. The only thing which is being discussed is a suspension of relations as abnormal and without reason; abnormal because the ambassador of the United States of America, in his high diplomatic invest-

(Continued on page five, column one)

## The Location of the School to Which You Send Your Boy or Girl

This is an important item and your selection of that school in your judgment best suited to the requirements will depend largely upon this feature. The educational department of the Monitor can furnish you with the names and particular advantages of school in whatever section of the country you prefer.

Your inquiry will be met by a prompt reply giving you valuable information

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# Sr. Huerta Insists on Recognition

(Continued from page four)

figure and appearing as dean of the foreign diplomatic corps, accredited to the government of the republic, congratulated General Huerta upon his elevation to the presidency, continued to correspond with this department by means of diplomatic notes, and on his departure left the first secretary of the embassy of the United States of America as charge d'affaires ad interim, and the latter continues here in the free exercise of his functions; and without reason because, I repeat, we have not given the slightest pretext.

The confidential agent may believe that solely because of the sincere esteem in which the people and the government of the United States of America are held by the people and government of Mexico and because of the consideration which it has for all friendly nations (and especially in this case for those which have offered their good offices), my government consented to take into consideration and to answer as briefly as the matter permits the representations of which you are the bearer. Otherwise, it would have rejected them immediately because of their humiliating and unusual character, hardly admissible even in a treaty of peace after a victory, inasmuch as in a like case any nation which in the least respects itself would do likewise. It is because my government has confidence in that when the justice of its cause is reconsidered with serenity and from a lofty point of view by the President of the United States of America, whose sense of morality and uprightness are beyond question, that he will withdraw from his attitude and will contribute to the renewal of still firmer basis for the relations of sincere friendship and good understanding formerly imposed on us throughout the centuries by our geographical nearness, something which none of us change, even though we would so desire, by our mutual interests and by our share of activity in the common sense of prosperity, welfare and culture, in regard to which we are pleased to acknowledge that you are enviously ahead of us.

With reference to the final part of the instructions of President Wilson, which I beg to include herewith, and which say "If Mexico can suggest any better way in which to show our friendship, serve the people of Mexico and meet our international obligations, we are more than willing to consider the suggestion," that final part causes me to propose the following equally decorous arrangement:

1. That our ambassador be received in Washington; 2. That the United States of America send us a new ambassador without previous conditions.

And all this threatening and distressing situation will have reached a happy conclusion; mention will not be made of the causes which might carry us, if the tension persists, to no one knows what incalculable extremities for two peoples who have the unavoidable obligation to continue being friends, provided, of course, that this friendship is based upon mutual respect, which is indispensable between two sovereign entities wholly equal before law and justice.

In conclusion, permit me, Mr. Confidential Agent, to reiterate to you the assurances of my perfect consideration.

F. GAMBOA,  
Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic.

## WORLD'S MONEYS NOW BARRED TO MEXICO, IT IS SAID

(Continued from page one)

would take pleasure in telling them that the constitution prohibited Sr. Huerta from running for President. Furthermore, Sr. Gamboa said, the President of the United States was the first to hint that Huerta might be a candidate, the possibility of his being a candidate not having been thought of in Mexico.

The minister, after reviewing Mr. Lind's note prefaced his reply by stating that for his part, his first note would have answered Mr. Lind's second one, the Mexican government being firm, but said that Sr. Huerta desired "to carry his forbearance to the last point" and had instructed Sr. Gamboa to write a reply.

Increase of the guard on the Mexican border to enforce the President's neutrality policy will be instituted, it was stated today. More troops will be sent there, but the movement will probably not begin before next week. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, is due to return here tomorrow to direct the mobilization of the border guard. Preliminary arrangements were begun today by Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge. Secretary Garrison is due here next Thursday.

Garrisons at Brownsville, Tex.; Ft. Jefferson, Missouri; Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; Ft. Crook and Omaha, Nebraska; Ft. Riley, Kansas; Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and the Great Lakes division will probably be called upon first for increased border patrol. War department officials stated today that the present force is inadequate to prevent filibustering. There is now only one man to guard each three miles of territory. That a man per mile is necessary is the judgment of army officials. This means trebling of the troops in service in the South.

No proclamation is necessary or will be made by the President to enforce strict neutrality and prevent shipment of arms to any belligerents in Mexico,

it was officially stated today at the White House. Under the law of March 14, 1912, permission must be given by the President, through the customs officials of the treasury department, for shipment of arms across the American line.

The President will simply refuse any future requests, and none are expected, in view of his definite announcement in his message yesterday. Few such permits have been given since Mr. Wilson became President. Consignments of 2000 rifles and 850,000 rounds of ammunition bought by the Huerta government are now held up, and will be refused transmission at El Paso and New Orleans.

Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Navy Daniels conferred today on plans for the removal of American refugees from Mexico. It is probable that transports will be sent to Veracruz and Tampico. Few are deemed necessary, as there are only 8000 Americans now in Mexico, according to official statistics, and, despite President Wilson's warning, it is believed many of these will remain there. Within the last four months about 25,000 Americans have left Mexico, it is estimated.

Promises of the President to invoke punishment upon persons who molest Americans will have a salutary effect, the administration believes. All factions in Mexico will be amply warned by consuls to protect Americans, according to instructions telegraphed all American officials in Mexico.

In addition to these safeguards for Americans, numerous American naval vessels are in Mexican waters. Three battleships, the New Hampshire, Michigan and South Carolina, are at Veracruz and Tampico, in addition to the gunboats Tacoma and Nashville. A half dozen vessels are on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—One thousand men at Ft. Sam Houston were today awaiting orders to proceed at once to the Mexican border, following the departure shortly after midnight of a troop of the third cavalry and a battery of the third field artillery under orders from the war department at Washington.

The cavalrymen were due to arrive at Laredo, Tex., across the border from the Mexican town of Nuevo Laredo, garrisoned by federal troops, today. The artillerymen were to arrive at Brownsville this afternoon. Brownsville is opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros, now in the hands of the Constitutionalists.

## MEXICO SITUATION RECALLS WORDS OF JOHN BARRETT

Considering the present conditions in Mexico and President Wilson's message, it is timely to recall what John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, said at the Boston City Club on Thursday night, Oct. 17, 1912, discussing the Panama canal and its relation to the United States.

Mr. Barrett declared: "The revolution in Mexico is simply an evolution. Previous to this revolution Mexico had 30 years of splendid peace and prosperity. That evolution has been on two or two and a half years and already there has developed over this country a spirit of impatience that has great possibilities of danger. From 1861 to 1865 we had the greatest revolution of modern times. More lives were lost and property destroyed than in the southern nations in hundreds of years, and it was followed by 10 years of most painful reconstruction. If there had been the slightest attempt to intervene there would have been the greatest war ever known."

"Mexico is just as much entitled to her independence and sovereignty as the United States. Where one American life has been lost 100 Mexican lives have been lost; where \$1000 of American money has been lost, \$1,000,000 of Mexican money has been lost."

"It is their problem, not ours. If we forcibly intervene, if we cross the border with armed force, we will destroy in one week all that has been accomplished in 100 years. We will destroy in one year more lives than would be lost in revolutions in 100 years."

## SAN FRANCISCO DIRECTING CITY STREET RAILWAYS

SAN FRANCISCO—The first effect of the four to one vote authorizing a \$3,500,000 municipal bond issue for extension of the city-owned street railroads here, was felt today when Jesse Lilienthal assumed the presidency of the United Railroads, succeeding Patrick Calhoun.

City Engineer O'Shaughnessy is already moving toward construction of the newly authorized line to the Panama-Pacific fair grounds. It is promised that the line will be ready before 1915. Construction will also begin promptly on the line to Potrero, a residential section. Other new lines will follow as rapidly as possible.

The bonds will be in \$100, \$500 and \$1000 forms and the citizens will be urged to build their own roads with their own money.

COLLEGE DEAN STUDIES SCHOOLS  
COLLEGE STATION, Tex.—An exhaustive study of agricultural schools throughout the United States, according to the Dallas News, is being conducted by E. J. Kyle, dean of the school of agriculture of the Texas A. & M. College.

## TRAFFIC OFFICER TELLS BOARD OF CARMEN'S WORK

Elevated Superintendent Outlines Duties of Gatemen, Motormen and Guards at Ford Hall Arbitration Hearing

### PAPERS PRESENTED

Conditions under which gatemen, guards, brakemen, motormen and station masters are obliged to work on the Elevated division of the Boston Elevated railway were outlined by George H. Benjamin, a traffic superintendent on the road, who was one of the principal witnesses before the board of arbitration in Ford hall today.

J. Henry Neal, general auditor, presented a ledger and set of record cards at the opening of the session with a rule book, containing 200 rules and 156 pages and 55 pages on signals, cars and car equipment. Examination papers for brakemen were also presented. These were filed as evidence by John P. Feeney, counsel for the carmen.

Mr. Neal's purpose in presenting the exhibits was to show the board the great amount of work and detail that would be necessary in order to tabulate in full the exact time of the employees of the Elevated and the wages paid, according to the request of Mr. Storow at yesterday's session. He further stated that he made a tabulation of 211 five-year men, giving their pay; and he recommended this to take the place of what Mr. Storow wanted.

The records were turned over to Joseph B. Eastman, statistician for the carmen, who was later placed on the stand. Mr. Feeney went over with Mr. Benjamin the time that the extra men are obliged to be ready for work, which was 15 hours a day. Explaining this to Mr. Storow, Mr. Feeney said that a man is on duty several hours in the morning, goes to the lobby for a time, rests an hour or two and goes back to the cars again. The gateman, brakeman or guard gets his pay as such only, although he may temporarily fill a higher position. Every Elevated employee except a gateman is required to show good judgment and skill.

Although he could not give exact figures, Mr. Benjamin said he thought there were 195 motormen, 95 guards, 300 brakemen and 40 gatemen on the Elevated division. He said the time occupied for the run between Sullivan square and Dudley street was 18 minutes and that there were 30 or 40 signals to observe in that time.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD BOND CONFERENCE REPORT IS ISSUED

A stenographic report of 46 pages of a conference held on Monday at the office of the public service commission on the petition of the New Haven for the approval of the \$67,552,000 bond issue has been made public. Those present at the conference were Chairman Macleod, Commissioners Anderson and Bishop, J. W. Lester, chief accountant of the commission, and E. G. Robbins, general counsel of the New Haven.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has sent a third petition to the public service commission asking for approval of \$67,552,000 bonds.

Another feature is that \$15,000,000 instead of \$12,000,000 as in the former petition, is to be used for equipment.

## CAMBRIDGE TO TEACH SWIMMING

Swimming instruction for all boys and girls in the graduating classes of Cambridge grammar schools was practically decided upon as a regular part of the school curriculum at a conference held this forenoon in the office of Mayor J. Edward Barry.

Thomas A. Hadley, president of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. offered the use of the association tank afternoons and Ellery Clark of the Humane Society promised that his organization would furnish an instructor.

## ELEVATOR TERMS ARE ACCEPTED

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Commercial reports that the parties whom the Grand Trunk are interesting in the elevator at Point Edward have reached an agreement with the company at Montreal regarding certain concessions which were asked; matters have been taken up with the local company owning the foundation. The capital of the company is Canadian throughout. The new elevator will be of concrete. It will be on a unit system, consisting of concrete bins of large dimension and will have an initial capacity larger than the former elevator and will have a much greater speed.

### MR. ROURKE BID TO DETROIT

Louis K. Rourke, city commissioner of public works, has been invited by Mayor Fitzgerald to attend the American road congress in Detroit Oct. 3.

## CONG. GARDNER ASKS MR. BIRD TO PROVE WORDS

Challenges Progressive to Substantiate Charge That Hamilton Man Was Sent by Washington to Make Contest

### LEAVES FOR MAINE

Just as he was leaving for his trip in Maine today, Congressman A. P. Gardner dictated a letter to Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, calling upon him to substantiate the statement that Mr. Gardner was sent from Washington to make the contest for Governor. Mr. Gardner enclosed a check for \$500 to be turned over to charity on condition that Mr. Bird can state the name of a single person in Washington, outside his own secretaries, with whom he consulted either directly or indirectly.

Governor Foss shed no light on whether he is to be a candidate for a fourth term in his speech at the outing of the Franco-American Republican Club of Massachusetts at Webster lake, yesterday. He remarked that the Republican party had been one of material construction and he said that he wished it the success to which it was entitled. He spoke briefly and left immediately afterward for Boston.

A check on increasing state expenditures was urged by Col. Everett C. Benton, a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. He pointed out that in the administration of Governor W. Murray Crane about 10 years ago the state tax was \$1,500,000, and that for the year 1913 it totaled \$8,000,000. One result of this increase, he said, had been to burden numerous small towns of the state.

For the better regulation of motor traffic, Colonel Benton advocated consolidation of the state and metropolitan police forces and the establishment of a patrol of state roads.

Congressman A. P. Gardner, Colonel Benton's opponent for the gubernatorial nomination, spoke in French, reiterating his intention to make the restriction of immigration a plank in his platform, although he had been urged by friends not to do so, as a matter of political expediency.

Congressman Samuel E. Winslow evoked considerable applause when he declared that Republicans should support a candidate who will stick to one party while holding office.

William S. Kinney of Boston, Republican candidate for secretary of state, and Charles L. Burrill of Boston and Maurice Kane of Whitman, candidates for the Republican nomination for state treasurer; Dr. C. Frechette of Leominster, Eugene L. Jallbert of Woonsocket, Arthur Beaucage of Salem, Arthur S. Suprenant of Pawtucket and Telephone Leboeuf of Webster also spoke.

Replying to Congressman Gardner's last letter, Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, tells his position on immigration in part as follows:

"You ask me if I am in favor of restricted immigration, to reduce the number of employees and thus increase the price of labor. I am not in favor of reducing, for any purpose, the supply of honest, thrifty, clean-minded immigrants whom we need to cultivate our farms, to build our railroads and canals, and to handle our machinery in industry. I would increase the wage of labor in Massachusetts, not by the restriction of immigration, but by the minimum wage law (a living wage) for men and women, which would make it impossible for any employer to hire men or women at a rate below the minimum wage which would represent a decent standard of living. In other words, I would stop the present method of treating men and women as we do merchandise—to be bought and sold in the open market at the lowest price. This, remember, is not a recommendation to fix wages by law. It simply places a low wage limit, below which no employer should be allowed to go."

Following the Webster outing, the Republican candidates who spoke journeyed to Bass Point, Nahant, where they were guests of the Everett, Malden and Melrose Republican city committee at the Hotel Brenton. Other speakers were Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, Councilor Alexander McGregor, Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer; John Hays Hammond, a member of the Republican state committee; Walter S. Glidden of Somerville and former Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry.

The state ballot law commission has announced the following decisions among those made by the board on cases arising in connection with the filing of nomination papers:

On the nominations of Frederick A. Sherwin, Democrat, for Representative, twelfth Middlesex district, Groton; on Somerset Republican state delegation, headed by Fernald L. Hanson; on nominations for Republican town committee of West Boylston, headed by Frank H. Baldwin; on nominations for Groton Democratic town committee, headed by Amos L. Ames, Jr.; on nomination of Willis A. Fogg of Malden, for Progressive party state committee, fourth Middlesex district, the papers received were all rejected because they came by mail on the day after the time had expired for filing nomination papers.

# AUTUMN IS NEAR

Paine's

The past few weeks have shown a transformation in our store. It's Autumn here now—and every floor is filled with new things for Fall and Winter.

Beautiful furniture from England, France and Austria; glorious rugs from Persia, Turkey, India and China; exquisite fabrics from France and England.

The best this country produces is also here—American rugs that almost rival the Orientals in beauty and durability; furniture, draperies and wall papers equal to the best that reach us from the other side.

The most beautiful array of ARTISTIC LOW-PRICED furniture ever shown.

In every department are many novelties never before shown.

## PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

## N. E. FIREMEN OF VETERAN CORPS OFF TO MUSTER

Associations Send a Delegation of Nearly 1200 Through North Station to Take Part in the Meet at Lowell

### TROPHIES ARE SOUGHT

Dressed in regulation red shirts and some of them wearing colonial hats, hundreds of veteran firemen left the North station today for Lowell where the muster of veteran firemen's associations of New England is taking place. Trains left at short intervals until a delegation of nearly 1200 had departed to take part in the meet.

The entries include White Angel, Salem; City of Somerville; Alabama Coon, Stoughton; Protective, Amesbury; General Taylor, Everett; Nonantum, Newton; Red Jacket, Cambridge; Paul Revere, Chelsea; Hydrant, Newburyport; Germania, Malden; Tenean, Boston; Eureka, Portsmouth; Hingham, Lowell and Brockton companies, also three machines from Maine and one from Rhode Island.

Fred H. Rourke is chief marshal of the procession and several companies of the regular fire department of Lowell, under the direction of Fire Commissioner Barrett, Chief Saunders and District Chiefs Sullivan and Crowley act as escort.

The prizes in the parade are \$25 for best appearing company and \$25 for company coming the longest distance in uniform.

The prizes in the hand engine contests are \$200, \$150, \$100 and \$50 and a special trophy of \$50 for the company winning first prize.

## HENRY CURRENCY AMENDMENT IN CAUCUS DEFEATED

WASHINGTON—In the Democratic House caucus today an amendment offered by Representative Henry of Texas, as a substitute for the currency retiring scheme advanced by Senator Shafroth of Colorado, was defeated 72 to 96.

The amendment provided for the retirement of the existing currency and a 50 per cent gold reserve. It is calculated that the plan, if adopted, would move \$300,000,000 in gold from New York.

It is expected that the Glass banking and currency bill will be ready for introduction into the House Sept. 2.

## TUBE COMPANY BUYS MILL SITE

PITTSBURGH—According to the Post another large industrial plant for the Pittsburgh district was announced recently by the Pittsburgh industrial development commission. It is the Standard Seamless Tube Company of Pittsburgh. The plant will be built in Economy, where 55 acres of ground were purchased. Ground will be broken within a month and the works will be in operation early next year.

All the 55 acres will not be used at present. The first unit of the establishment will take up only part of the land, but enough to allow of the expenditure of about \$300,000. It is said that the plot will be in use within from three to five years. At the beginning about 200 workmen will be employed. With the plant completed and running to capacity, however, about 600 workers will be needed.

Plans for the building of the initial structures are under way.

## REVIEW AT STATE HOUSE OFF LABOR DAY PROGRAM

Governor Free of Engagements at Capitol Starts for Cape to Make Inspection of Canal

There is to be no official review by state officials of the Labor day parade at the State House Monday for the first time in many years, it was said at the executive department today.

Governor Foss was not invited to review the paraders, and left today for southeastern Massachusetts, to be gone until Tuesday. So far as was known at the State House, Lieutenant-Governor David I. Walsh has not been invited to review the parade.

It is understood at the executive department that the labor men have decided not to have their parade pass the State House this year. The reason given was the Governor's position in the strike of operatives in his plants in Hyde Park.

The Governor left the State House this afternoon by automobile for Barnstable for a tour of inspection of the Cape Cod canal. He is to be accompanied by members of the executive council and the harbor and land commission. Saturday the Governor plans to attend a campmeeting at Martha's Vineyard. Monday he expects to be a guest of the Taunton Board of Trade.

## PARADES DRAW MANY VISITORS TO NANTASKET

One of the largest crowds that have so far witnessed the exercises in connection with the Nantasket carnival and mardi gras, which marks the close of the summer season, visited the beach today. The balloon ascensions, acrobatic performances and other entertainments, which have been given each day, were again in evidence. The celebrations will close with a firemen's muster Saturday.

An automobile parade was given yesterday afternoon along a route from Pemberton to the state park, where the judges' stand was located.

First prize for decorations, \$50 in gold, went to J. A. Dasha of Kennerly. J. J. Quinlan of Kennerly and John L. Mitchell of Hull village, divided equally second prize, \$30.

The winner of the first prize for unique features was Mrs. Charles H. Wilson of Hampton Hill, Hull, who had in her car her five children dressed as Indians.

## TAXABLE VALUES ARE \$1,173,942,390

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.—The total of Oklahoma's real and personal property, as shown by figures adopted by the state board of equalization, reaches a value of \$900,750,611. Of this amount the 27,727,267 acres of farm land is listed as being worth \$393,993,446, and 1,332,944 city lots having an aggregate value of \$130,901,419, says the Dallas News.

While the total taxable values in the state, which includes public service property, personal property and real estate, reaches \$1,173,942,390, it is over \$200,000 less than it was one year ago, and over \$154,000,000 short of the totals for 1911, which was the banner year since statehood.

### LIBRARY ARCHITECT NAMED

ST. PAUL—The state board of control has announced Clarence H. Johnson as the architect for the new \$500,000 building for the Minnesota State Historical Society.

## MARBLEHEAD TO LIGHT HARBOR FOR YACHTSMEN

Illumination Is Arranged to Honor German Sailors in Port to Participate in the Challenge Sonderklasse Races

### MAY BE DORY PARADE

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—In honor of the visiting German yachtsmen who are to participate in the international challenge races off here next week for the President Wilson trophy, an extensive illumination is being arranged for Thursday night, Sept. 4.

Hundreds of red lights burning along the shores of the town, on Fort Sewall, the causeway and on the neck, is expected to present a brilliant spectacle. From a float in the harbor a display of fireworks will be given, according to the plans of the committee in charge of the illumination, John G. Stevens, chairman; William T. Chapman and Nathaniel Sweet.

Band concerts also are to be given, one at Crocker park overlooking the harbor, the other by the Marblehead band from a boat in the harbor. Providing sufficient entries are secured, it is proposed to conduct a parade of dories around the harbor front.

Crowds are expected to visit Marblehead to see the sight. A similar illumination was given by the town several years ago on the occasion of the visit of the German yachtsmen for the sonderklasse races.

## VETERANS MAKE REUNION PLANS

Arrangements for their annual reunion to be held at Ipswich, Sept. 25, are being completed by the officers of the Twenty-Third Massachusetts Regiment Association. Following a business meeting in the forenoon and a dinner, the members will make a sightseeing trip of the town. More than 50 are expected to be present.

In charge are President Joseph H. Baker of Beverly, Adjutant Herbert E. Valentine of Boston, Quartermaster Thomas Swasey of Marblehead.

DINNER FOR MR. MELLE IS PLAN  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Railroad men plan to give Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven road a complimentary dinner and invite the new president of the property, Howard Elliott, and J. H. Hustia, who will be president of the New Haven when Mr. Elliott becomes chairman.

## LAKE CONTRACT AT GUTHRIE LET

GUTHRIE, Okla.—The contract for a 200-acre lake, to cost \$80,000, to be constructed one mile east of Guthrie by the Santa Fe railroad, was let to the Culbert Company of Kansas, says the Dallas News.

## AMUSEMENTS

PLYMOUTH  
An Ideal All-Day Trip  
Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M.  
Music

NANTASKET  
TODAY—All Attractions Now Open  
FULL SERVICE  
Last Boat to Boston, 10:45 P. M.  
STEAMERS FROM ROWE'S WHARF



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## SIMPLE YET ATTRACTIVE GOWN

Cotton crepe, with rolling collar

FINE cotton crepe is one of the prettiest materials for simple gowns and this one shows many new features. The blouse with its rolling collar and square yoke is attractive, and the frills give a dainty and feminine touch.

The skirt is cut in two pieces, but the stitched belt over the high waist line makes it unusual. It also includes a plait at each side seam extending a little above the trimming band, which provide freedom for walking.

The skirt would be pretty of linen, cotton poplin or serge and the blouse of chiffon, crepe de chine or some similar material. If preferred, the sleeves can be made long with fitted cuffs and the neck can be made high with turned over collar, but almost every one prefers the open neck and it is certainly pretty and attractive. For the gown of crepe de chine or other thin silk, the frills can be made of net or of the material as preferred.

If serge or material of the sort is used for the skirt, it would be well to leave it untrimmed with only the stitched hem as finish.

The high waist line with the stitched strap is new and pretty but the woman who needs the full length waist will find it better to cut the skirt off and join it to a belt.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs; the skirt 3¼ yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the blouse (7872) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7877) from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency; or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## MENU FOR HOME FORMAL DINNER

How to prepare a number of choice dishes

IN this day and generation most housekeepers delight in making preparation for guests by planning to give them meals upon which have been bestowed especial thought and care. The difficulty often lies in the selection of a suitable menu, especially for a formal dinner, says the Woman's Home Companion, and it is hoped that the following bill of fare will be helpful to many a hostess:

Menu: Dextre canapes, consommé Du Barry, pulled bread, radishes, salted almonds, Huntington flounder, roasted pigeons, mushrooms a la Sabine, glazed sweet potatoes, macedoine of vegetables, Harvard salad, macerated sandwiches, coupe majestique, coconut meringues, mints, cheese, toasted crackers, chocolate.

Dextre Canapes—On a circular piece of sautéed or toasted bread place a thick slice of tomato, sprinkle with finely chopped parsley, garnish with egg cut to represent a flower, and in center put caviar. To prepare egg beat yolks of three eggs slightly, add two tablespoons of milk, and a few grains of salt. Pour into small buttered cups, place in a pan of hot water and bake until firm. Beat the whites of two eggs slightly, add salt and cook same as yolks. Cool, remove from cups, cut in slices, place in a mold in alternate layers, and press with a weight. Remove from mold, cut in slices, shape like flower petals.

Huntington Flounder—Cut fillets of flounder in small pieces. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and fry in olive oil. Arrange through center of a platter and pour over fish melted butter seasoned with salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Drain canned artichoke bottoms, cut each into six pieces of equal size, sauté in butter and sprinkle with salt, pepper, and parsley. Pare small potatoes cut in sixths lengthwise, trim and parboil in salted water, drain and sauté in butter until browned, then sprinkle with parsley. Put artichokes at one end of platter, and potatoes at the other.

Mushrooms a la Sabine—Remove stems from mushrooms, peel caps, and sauté caps in butter. Place in a small buttered shallow pan, cap side up. Place on each a large oyster, sprinkle with salt and pepper and a bit of butter. Bake in a hot oven until oysters are plump. Remove to small plates and around each pour Bechamel sauce.

Roasted Pigeons—Clean and truss six pigeons, put in stew pan, nearly cover with boiling water and let simmer until birds are tender, adding one teaspoonful of salt the last 15 minutes of the cooking. To three cups of bread crumbs add one half cup of melted butter, one half cup of stock in which pigeons were cooked (scant), and season to taste with salt, pepper, and onion juice. Arrange stuffing in six mounds in dripping pan and on each place a bird. Brush over with soft butter and dredge with flour. Bake seven minutes, cover bottom of pan with pigeon stock and baste birds. Bake five minutes and again baste, by which time the entire surface of birds should be well browned. Garnish with cutlet-shaped pieces of toast, and parsley.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes—Wash and pare six medium sized sweet potatoes. Cook 10 minutes in boiling salted water, drain, cut in halves lengthwise, and put

in a buttered pan. Make a syrup by boiling one half cupful of sugar and four tablespoons of water three minutes; then add 1½ tablespoons of butter. Brush potatoes with syrup, sprinkle sparingly with salt and bake 40 minutes.

Harvard Salad—Cover green pepper with ice water and let stand until crisp. Cut a slice from stem end, remove seeds, and wipe inside. Mash cream cheese, moisten with salt and cayenne. Fill pepper case with cheese, cool thoroughly and cut in one third inch slices crosswise. Drain slices of canned pineapple, arrange a thin slice in each nest of lettuce, and on each slice of pineapple a slice of pepper. Serve with the following dressing: Mix four tablespoons of olive oil, two tablespoons lemon juice, one half teaspoonful of salt, and one fourth teaspoonful paprika. Shake before using.

Coupe Majestique—Put one half cupful of fine granulated sugar in small omelet pan, place on range and stir constantly till melted. Add two thirds cupful of chopped pecan nut meats and turn mixture into a slightly buttered tin. Cool, pound, and pass through a strainer. Beat the yolks of three eggs slightly, add one half cupful of sugar and a few grains of salt. Add two cupfuls of hot scalded milk and cook in double boiler until mixture thickens. Add prepared nuts and cool; then add one cupful of heavy cream beaten until stiff and three fourths tablespoonful of vanilla; freeze. Turn one can of canned peaches into a saucepan, add one third cupful of sugar, and cook slowly until syrup is thick and peaches are soft; cool. Fill double coupe glasses two thirds full of ice cream, arrange one half peach, cavity side down, in each glass and around peach pipe a border of whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla and almond. Sprinkle cream with chopped nut meats and garnish with a glazed cherry.

## HOME HELPS

A new griddle for baking cakes is oblong and narrow and fitted with three round covers, each just large enough for a cake. Cakes baked on one of these griddles are sure to be symmetrical.

A wooden measure holding one, two or four quarts, is provided with a long handle like that to a brazier. This makes it very easy to use.

Molds for marking cookies are to be had in groups of six, nine or a dozen patterns. Another mold is in the form of a rolling pin. The surface is cut out in the several cookie designs; this makes it possible to mark out the cookies as they are rolled.

Among the chair seats which come ready to adjust are those of leather, leatherette, wood or cane. Each has some points decidedly in its favor and none is difficult to fasten into place.

Custard bowls is the name given to the pretty low blue and white bowls, which are quite as nice for bread and milk, or berries and cereal, as for custard.—Newark News.

## SASHES VARY THE WARDROBE

If a girl is at all enterprising, says the Washington Herald, she may have credit for many more costumes than she really has by the use of the versatile sash.

Now that the wide crushed girdle, or sash, is so very much in vogue, made-moiselle may vary her wardrobe by having two or three such sashes for each frock. Or, if her wardrobe and purse are limited, a wise idea is to have one fluffy white frock and different colored sashes for that one.

American beauty, vivid green, corn color, sky blue, pink, the new Vatican purple, Copenhagen blue or black are but a few of the many hues that are fashionable and much used.

Some of the sashes are simply very wide crushed or folded bands; others tie around once and end in loosely tied knots at the side, and still others are tied directly in front. Some of these sashes are made of satin, others of ribbon, and braid also is fashionable. And if the ends are finished with tassels or pendants or balls so much the better.

## SPOOL-HOLDER OF MAHOGANY

THE mahogany spooler, made on the lines of those of our great-grandmother's day, is an addition to the sewing table that is as practical as it is attractive, says the Newark News. The spooler stands about eight inches high. The drawer, which rests on four tiny ball legs, is about four inches square. From the center of the top of the drawer rises a standard three inches high, surmounted with a mahogany cap. The wooden cap is pierced around the edge with nine holes equidistant. At corresponding places in the top of the drawer are depressions. Through these openings are stout brass wires easily removable. On each of these wires two spools of thread may be placed. In the drawer there is ample space for needles, darning cotton, thimble, and small scissors.

## TRIED RECIPES

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP  
Four cups of tomato, two tablespoons butter, four tablespoons flour, three quarter teaspoon salt, one eighth teaspoon pepper, few drops onion juice, whipped cream. Cook tomatoes with the salt, pepper and onion. Strain and thicken with flour and fat mixed together. Serve with a teaspoon of whipped cream on top. A half pint of cream will, when whipped, give one pint.

MOCK DUCK  
Three pork tenderloins, bread crumbs, salt, pepper, butter and celery. Split tenderloins; saw sides together, so as to make a flat piece of meat; mix bread crumbs, seasoning and melted butter; moisten with a little water; spread on meat, fold together and sew, thus making it resemble a duck. Roast in a moderate oven.

Other kinds of meat may be used, such as flank steak or round steak. In this case, prepare as in case of tenderloins; dredge with flour, brown in hot fat, cover with water and cook slowly enough so that the water never boils. Cook until tender.

CHOCOLATE COOKIES  
One cup of brown sugar, one half cup of melted butter, one cup of sweet milk, one egg, one and a half cups bread flour, one half teaspoon soda, two squares chocolate, one half teaspoon vanilla, one cup chopped nuts. Mix sugar and melted butter, and milk, eggs and melted chocolate, then flour sifted with soda; add vanilla and chopped nuts. Drop upon a greased pan. Bake in a moderate oven. Iceing for cookies: one half egg, three tablespoons cream, one and a half cups powdered sugar, a square of melted chocolate. Mix materials to a smooth paste, spread on cookies. This recipe makes three dozen cookies.

BANANA CREAM WITH ALMOND MACAROONS  
Whip one cup cream stiff. Rub enough bananas through a fine sieve to make one cup of pulp; beat this at once into the whipped cream, add four tablespoons powdered sugar and beat to a frothy mass. Line a glass dish with almond macaroons, fill it with the banana cream and sprinkle this generously with tiny bits of crystallized cherries and blanched and minced almonds. Serve at once.

PYRAMID SHORTCAKE  
Ingredients: 24 ladyfingers, one pint of whipping cream, one pint of red raspberries, six stale almond macaroons.  
Method—Split the ladyfingers, lay 12 of the halves close together on a flat plate. Now break one of the other halves to form a round circle; whip the cream stiff and cover the ladyfingers, keeping the shape round. Now pour the raspberries on the cream and sift a thick layer of powdered sugar over; put on the rest of cream forming a well rounded mound; lay the rest of the halved ladyfingers slanting upward around the pyramid and strew the crushed macaroons over top. This should be prepared just before placing the supper on the table and kept in a cool place until wanted.—Chicago Record Herald.

## MELONS SERVED IN NOVEL WAYS

Charlotte russe, sherbet and preserves

ONE should exercise care in the selection of melons, for blisters or scales on the rind indicate that the fruit is unripe, and if a muskmelon is odorless it is not good. When ripe it is fragrant and musky, and the smooth skin between the rough sections should be a yellowish green. Wash all melons as soon as they are gathered or delivered to the kitchen, and place them in the refrigerator.

The colors of the plain watermelon are so rich that it requires little garnishing to serve it attractively. Nothing is so effective for this decoration as the leaves of the grape when arranged artistically about it, says a New York Tribune writer.

If the muskmelons are small cut them into halves; larger ones may be quartered. Serve both with chopped ice placed in their centers. For luncheon, melons served this way are most attractive on nasturtium leaves, with a border of tiny red and white radishes.

A novelty luncheon fancy for dessert is to serve frozen pudding or fruit salad in cantaloupe cups. The meat should be cut into cubes and covered with a good dressing. This makes a delicious salad. Another pretty idea is to remove the meat from the shells and fill them with watermelon sherbet, served on fern leaves. Boil a quart of water and a pound of sugar together for 10 minutes, then let it cool, add the juice of six lemons and two oranges and the pulp of a ripe melon, which has been rubbed through a sieve. Freeze this, and when the dasher is removed, stir in a cupful each of minced nuts and finely chopped Canton ginger, the well-beaten whites of two eggs and four tablespoons of powdered sugar. Repack it and let it stand several hours, to become mellow, before serving.

To make watermelon preserves cut the rinds into stars, bars, triangles and hearts; trim them all carefully. Place in a jar and to every five pounds of fruit add half a cupful of salt. Cover with cold water and let it stand overnight. Drain, cover it with fresh water and stand it aside for several hours, then drain it until perfectly dry. Dissolve a

teaspoonful of alum in half a gallon of boiling water, scald the rind in this, allowing this quantity for every five pounds of fruit. Drain and wipe dry. Make a syrup by boiling together two and a half pounds of sugar and a pint of water to each five pounds, boil and remove any scum that arises. When this is perfectly clear drop in the rind and simmer until it can be pierced with a straw, then arrange on platters and stand in the sun for two hours to harden. Pack in jars, bring the syrup to a boil, strain and fill each jar with it. For each quantity of the syrup allow two lemons and a couple of small pieces of ginger root. Peel the rind from one lemon and use the juice of both; cut the ginger root into thin slices; these should be added to the syrup when reheated to pour in.

For cantaloupe charlotte russe, cut the cooled melons in halves, remove the seeds and fill with shaved ice. When ready to serve remove the ice and fill the moulds with the following mixture: Whip a pint of cream to a stiff froth, soak half an ounce of gelatine in three tablespoons of cold water for half an hour, then dissolve with two of boiling water. Add to the whipped cream a tablespoonful of powdered sugar and a teaspoonful of orange juice. Slowly turn in the gelatine, beating all the time. When it commences to stiffen turn it into the moulds and place on ice to finish cooling. Place in the melon halves, and serve with a couple of maraschino cherries on each.

To pickle sweet melons select cantaloupes or muskmelons not too ripe. Cut them into oblong pieces and remove the rind and soft part near the seeds. Prepare the spiced pickle in the following proportions: To every eight pounds of melon take one pint of vinegar and three pounds of sugar. Mix half a teaspoonful each of ginger, allspice and cinnamon. Tie this mixture into a small piece of cheesecloth and boil it with the vinegar. Cook the melon carefully in the hot syrup until it is tender, then skim out into a large bowl. Boil the liquor down and pour it over the fruit. Repeat this three or four times, and the last time heat all together, then put into jars and seal.

## ILLINOIS WOMAN BUILDS HOME

House planned by her is unique in arrangement

CAN a woman build a house? There is one woman who not only can, but has. And for comfort, economy of space and genuine livableness, this house would be hard to beat, says a New York Tribune writer.

The builder is Miss Florinda Richards, of Normal, Ill., who teaches in the college of that city. The sort of house she wanted, small and modest, and yet pleasant and equipped with modern conveniences, wasn't to be found for rent anywhere near her school. She had a family—mother and sister—so a home she must have.

"I'll build one," she said. Twenty five hundred dollars was the extent of the money she had, but she possessed considerable practical ability as a carpenter. She loved tools, and knew how to handle them.

She set herself down and made the plans. The enticing idea of a bungalow was discarded, because roof and foundations are costly items, and six rooms in two stories can be built more cheaply than six rooms on one floor.

The outside dimensions of the house, as finally planned, are but 24x22 feet, and as a big living room she would have the whole of the ground floor was put into that, except the small kitchen at the corner.

One end of the L-shaped living room serves as dining room, when the porch is not used for the purpose. The built-in sideboard and china closet, with "slide" into the kitchen, has its counterpart on the kitchen side, providing ample cupboard and drawer space. Additional shelves are built in over the refrigerator.

lofts at each point. Around the neck was an even row of scalloping, and straight rows of scalloping were also about the edge of each of the straight sleeves. Across the front of the waist and close under the scalloped neck was a fanlike spray of violets worked in lavender.

The violets were without foliage, but about their stems was worked a graceful lavender bow. The centers of the flowers were worked in eyelets. A half dozen single violets trailed down to the waist line, as though falling from the bunch above. There was a smaller spray of violets on each sleeve near the scalloped edge. In the tip-end scallop of each of the six scalloped points forming the side opening was a lavender crocheted button. These gave an additional touch of attractiveness to the dress besides covering the stitches made by the fastening of a hook under each point.

The dress could be worn simply as a morning dress or be made into an afternoon frock by basting a lace frilling in the sleeves and wearing a lavender silk girdle. If one cannot crochet the lavender buttons required, or cannot procure the correct shade at the store, white crocheted buttons with from one to three French knots placed in their exact centers will answer the purpose.

in the back entry, and no further pantry space is needed.

The small, convenient kitchen is a saver of time and labor. A door from the kitchen on to the porch, though unusual, is indispensable, since the meals are served out of doors regularly in warm weather, and the door makes this possible without extra steps. This south door also secures a cool kitchen in summer.

The basement is high and well lighted, containing a laundry, fruit closet, furnace room and trunk room.

The three bedrooms are necessarily small, but are very attractive and comfortable. They serve mainly as dressing rooms, since the sleeping porch on the upper floor is in use the year around.

The porches, upstairs and down, are provided with carefully fitted screens as well as curtains, and on them all summer long the family lives. The sewing machine is moved out on to the upstairs porch, which is large enough for a workroom and sitting room, besides accommodating two cot beds. The downstairs porch is simply and attractively furnished as living room and dining room, and was in use last fall to the middle of October.

Much of the furniture in the house is handmade, and fits in with the simple scheme of the home, and every time the woman who built that home enters it she gives thanks that there wasn't any house in the neighborhood that she could rent.

This woman, except for some skill in tools, knew nothing of house building, and yet she did all the planning and some of the work herself.

## VIOLETS PUT ON WAIST FRONT

Dress of embroidered gingham

WHEN one decides upon a hand-embroidered dress, a perfectly plain, one-color material is almost invariably selected. Consequently, when not long ago an ingenious needlewoman displayed a hand-embroidered figured gingham to a group of women friends it caused real surprise, says the New York Press.

The material used was an exceedingly fine lavender-and-white mercerized gingham—a white ground crossbarred with lavender pinstripes forming about three quarter-inch squares. It was made quite simply, with an opening down the side that had the effect of reaching to the hem of the skirt, but which in reality reached only about 12 inches below the waist line. The neck was cut low and rounded and the sleeves reached a trifle below the elbow. The side opening above referred to was composed of three little projecting "pyramids" or scalloped points, buttonholed in lavender, above the waist line, and three of the same scalloped points below. From the pyramid points stretched a straight line of scalloping to the very edge of the skirt. The points were formed of two scallops on each side made in a slanting line and a connecting scallop on top, giving them the pyramid appearance of being "piled up" and making five scal-

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## CLEANSING AIDS

To make a cheap and reliable silver polish, make a paste of whiting and ammonia.

To glaze linen, add a teaspoonful of salt and one of finely-scraped soap to each pint of starch in which it is dipped.

To clean wings and quills, put them in a box with cornmeal and shake them gently. Brush off the meal with a soft brush.—Philadelphia Times.

## RED RETURNS

Reds have returned to favor for curtains, rugs, furniture, upholsteries, etc., says the Chicago Journal. These velvets and brocades are the brightest shades of red obtainable. Toward the end of the last century the fashion for red began to wane and not until now has there been any attempt to revive it in furnishings.

## GRAPE SOUFFLE

To one pint of grape juice add two tablespoons of granulated gelatine and heat until gelatine is dissolved. Strain and cool. When mixture begins to stiffen heat in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs and fold in one cupful of stiffly beaten cream. Turn into molds and cool. —Good Housekeeping.

## NEWEST SCARF

The newest scarf is that made of embroidered tulle, bordered with marabou or swansdown and lightly fringed at the ends. These scarves are very wide and long. Says the New Haven Journal Courier. The effective thing is to wind them loosely about the figure, with one long end thrown over the left shoulder.

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# Canal Locks Mark Era Colombia Plans New Roads

## GATES OF GATUN SAID TO STAND WITHOUT RIVAL

Four Leaves Weighing 390 Tons Apiece Show an Exactness of Adjustment Regarded as Without Parallel in Mechanical Art TO BE WATERTIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
GATUN, C. Z.—The lower guard gates at Gatun locks, now protecting the lower and intermediate chambers against inundation by the waters of the Atlantic entrance, are withstanding the maximum pressure to which they will be subjected in actual operation. After they were closed on June 14 the water was let into the forebay from beyond the barrier which had separated the sections of the channel; as the water began to rise against the outer faces of the gates, they showed only slight leakage, and the pressure of the full head of 42 feet of water has forced the mitering leaves so closely together that the slight initial leakage ceased. These gates may be said to be practically watertight.

Each of the four leaves of these gates is 65 feet long, seven feet thick, 47 feet 4 inches high and weighs 390 tons. Throughout their construction special care was taken to perfect their alignment and make them fit exactly. A special machine was installed at the works of the contractors in the United States, by which both ends of the horizontal girders were planed at the same time. This machine remained unchanged until all the girders were completed. As the skeletons of the leaves were erected in the locks their alignment was checked with fine steel wires; it is believed that their greatest deviation from a plumb line does not exceed 1/2 inch for any of the leaves, even before the end castings are attached and the bearing plates adjusted. At the top of every fourth panel from the bottom adjustable fillers were set between the vertical diaphragms and the girders above, in order to keep companion leaves at the same height; the heights of all completed gates agree within 1/4 inch. The stiffness of the leaves is so great that the total deflection at the bottom has never exceeded 1/4 inch, when the leaves were set on pintle and anchors, and swung repeatedly through full movements, without the buoying force of the water, by which the stresses will be lessened in operation.

The careful construction of the structural steel made possible a very exact adjustment of the bearing plates along the vertical ends of the leaves. The closeness of the joints between the two leaves at the mitering ends, and with the fixed castings at the hinge ends, is regarded as unprecedented in large scale steel construction.

Heavy steel castings were embedded in the lock walls as they were built. The castings contained machined recesses at the end toward the lock chamber; the bearing plates of the hollow quoins were set in the recess and attached to the castings by one-inch bolts, spaced 17 inches apart, while temporary stud bolts were placed at intervals of about two feet along the center-line of the plates to assist in the adjustment. The exact center was determined by a plumb line placed directly over the center of the steel pintle on which the bottom of the leaf was later to be placed.

After the plates were so perfectly aligned that the deviation from exact correctness nowhere exceeded five thousandths of an inch, molten babbit metal was poured into the space between the plates and the heavy casting embedded in the wall. The metal was poured through bolt holes about four feet apart, vertically. To avoid explosions from dampness and insure exact filling, hot compressed air was first blown into the space. Finally the joints between the bearing plates and the castings were calked.

Corresponding bearings were provided in the end of the gate. Heavy steel castings with recesses at the outer ends were securely riveted to the lead, and to these bearing plates were attached by means of bolts. The gate was then set on the pintle, as for operation, and swung to its closed position. Finally the bearing plates on the leaf were forced closely against the fixed plates in the wall casting, and held by means of adjustable bolts. The leaf was then swung into open position, exposing the faces of the bearing plates, and the latter were babbitted in the manner used for the fixed quoins plates.

These adjustments were always made early in the morning, to insure a uniform temperature throughout the leaf. It was expected originally to adjust the plates at the outer or miter ends of the leaves in the same way, by bringing the two leaves of a gate to correct closed position and pressing the bearing plates against each other by means of jacks. The variations in the lengths of leaves from temperature changes, even within short periods, made it necessary to use another method. In that adopted the leaves are closed and the plates at top and bottom are brought into contact and fixed in their proper position. The leaves are then swung apart and the remain-

ing plates adjusted in alignment, determined by means of a fine wire, with those at top and bottom. After the babbitting the leaves are brought together again, and any small irregularities are corrected by grinding.

Leakage at the bottoms of the leaves has been obviated by the use of a specially designed sill, using a rubber strip along the line of contact. A heavy timber is set in the concrete of the lock floor; this timber is not adjusted until after the quoin and miter bearings

have been completely finished and the smaller timber attached to the leaf. The timbers having been adjusted, a strip of rubber five inches wide and half an inch thick is attached to the leaf by means of an angle which is fastened to the plate below the timber cushion. The strip serves to prevent the escape of water between leaf and sill, even when for any reason the timbers are not in absolute contact. This construction is novel and has proved to be effective.

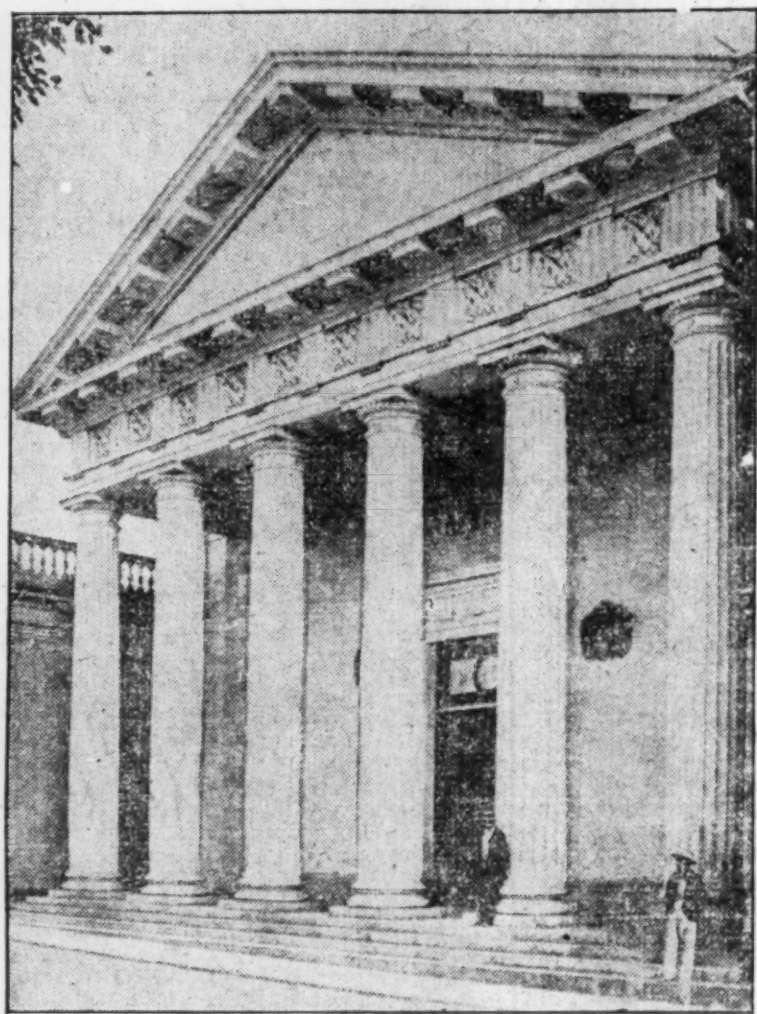
## PERU'S PRESIDENT REGARDED VIGOROUS AND CONSTRUCTIVE

Choice of Cabinet Said to Indicate Determination to Advance Country's Interest and Message Deals With Matters Regarded as Live and Important Issues

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIMA, Peru.—Peru's Independence celebration this year was marked by political development of unusual significance. The brief political upheaval which brought the attack on former President Leguia's residence, however, was looked upon as being in the nature of a clearing of the atmosphere and President Billinghurst's administration is believed to

while the visit to San Francisco by the Peruvian minister in Washington, Dr. Federico Alfonso Pezet, is particularly dwelt upon as a most important step in connection with the Peruvian exhibit at the Panama-Pacific international exposition in 1915 for which the minister went to California to select the site of the Peruvian pavilion.

Among other international items men-



Senate chamber, Lima, Peru, where laws are made for people of one of the richest countries in South America

have entered definitely on its constructive phase.

The President's message to Congress is said to be characteristic of this constructive phase. The members of the latter are Gen. Enrique Varela, president of the council and minister of war, Dr. Francisco Tudela Varela, minister of foreign affairs, Col. Gonzalo Tirado, minister of the interior, Don Carlos Paz Soldan, minister of justice, Don Bal-domero Maldonado, minister of finance, and Col. Pedro Portillo, minister of development.

In his message, President Billinghurst starts out by emphasizing the good relations existing between Peru and the nations of the world, mentioning the negotiations with Chile, for a permanent reconciliation, the boundary delimitation work carried on between Peru and Bolivia, the protocol of the boundary convention between Peru and Brazil, signed in Rio, the Peru-Colombia boundary controversy which he hopes can be submitted to arbitration at an early date, and finally the Peru-Ecuador boundary controversy which he states is being discussed with great cordiality.

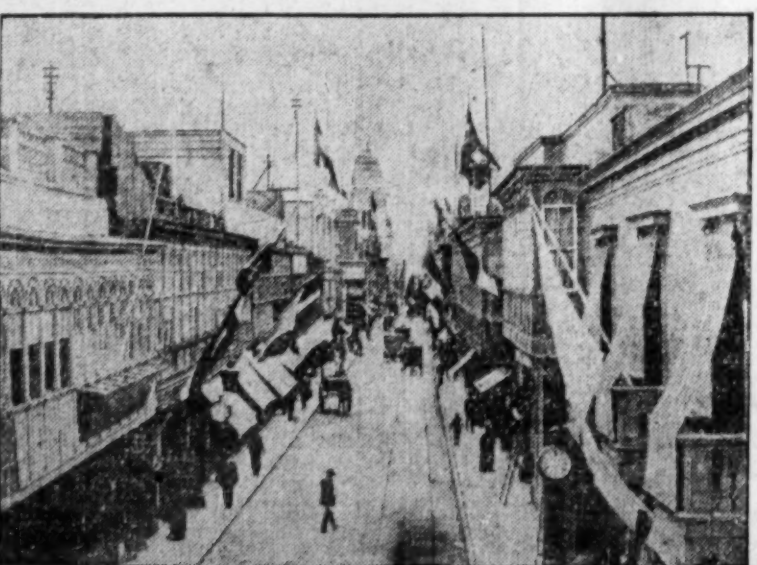
An exchange of notes between the Peruvian and United States governments is mentioned in regard to the opening of the Panama canal and its probable effect on the Peruvian industries and the municipal improvements of the ports, especially in the matter of sanitation,

tion is made of the Boston Chamber of Commerce trip, the proposed exchange of students between Peru and Cuba, the Centennial, the treaty of commerce between Germany and Peru to be ratified by Congress, and the recognition of the republic of China, while special consideration is given the Putumayo inquiry.

The subjects of national politics taken up by the message embrace electoral reforms, in regard to which attention is called to the signal proofs of political and social advancement seen in the recent action of the courts decision on contested elections, the incorporation of the Madre de Dios territory, the movement of posts and telegraphs, with particular reference to the new wireless stations at Iquitos, in the Putumayo, at Requena, Orellana, Masisea, Puerto Bermudez all in the trans-Andean region, and at San Cristobal, near this capital.

Education, the army and navy, foreign trade, port improvements, the railroads of which a supplementary message will follow, mining, the public debt, and irrigation are thoroughly gone into by the message, as are also a number of minor points, including rubber plantations, fruit supply, sanitation, cultivation of water trees, guano, technical and domestic training schools, housing of workmen, and petroleum.

General Echeburu was elected president of the Senate and Don Ricardo Ben-tin president of the Chamber of Deputies.



Street scene in Lima, Peru, historic country of Incas' traditions and conquest

FROM the international, and especially the Pan-American viewpoint that portion of President Restrepo's message to the Colombian Congress which deals with the public works projected or under way, commands attention. And of these the railroad from the headwaters of the Putumayo to the Pacific and the connection of the Buenaventura railroad with the Girardot to Bogota line are the dominant items. Both these projects are interesting by themselves and, taken in conjunction, quick access to the capital, such as the prolongation of the railroad from Buenaventura to Cali, on the Cauca, to the Magdalena river at Girardot will afford, must mean little short of a revolution of ideas in Colombia, for the reason that it will forever do away with that which is responsible for the incessant party troubles of the republic—wholly dominated by traditions—viz., the remoteness and isolation of the capital with all the political, social and economic backwardness which that implies.

No less revolutionary must be the operation on the political and economic life of the republic of a railroad that within a short sea trip from Panama shall lay open to the commerce of the world the vastness of the Amazon river basin with its incalculable resources of rubber today and of cattle and cereals tomorrow. There are Ecuadorian, Peruvian and Bolivian projects in process of realization to that same end but the nearest of their Pacific terminals is almost twice as far from the Panama canal as is this proposed Colombian road from Tumaco to the Putumayo and Caqueta, both mighty tributaries of the Amazon, and both so hotly contested over as to have the entire world resound with clamor not so many months ago.

But it is when taken in conjunction that the Buenaventura-Bogota and the Pacific-Amazon-Atlantic routes present their most interesting aspects. Their realization means the recasting of Colombia from a mainly Atlantic, or Caribbean country, to an essentially Pacific one. Politically, from a Pan-American standpoint, this is of vast importance, because it throws Colombia's lot definitely in with that of Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, forcing her unequivocally in the direction of a general Pacific alliance with the possibility of a customs union and away from the venturesome policy of ententes and counter-ententes, intrigues and counter-intrigues which are so largely responsible for South American perplexities in the face of the rising power of the United States.

## ARGENTINA GIVES PARTING CHEER TO BRAZILIAN MASTER

(Special to the Monitor)  
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Amid many expressions of enthusiastic appreciation by the public and press as well as the official world the Brazilian composer, Maestro Nepomuceno, left this capital for his home in Rio de Janeiro.

His opera "Abul," the first performance of which was given here recently, and his symphonic concerts met with great success here and it is believed that the maestro's successful visit and his compliance to Buenos Aires in producing his opera here first have helped the propaganda for a rapprochement between Argentina and Brazil to an appreciable extent.

At the farewell dinner given the composer a number of speeches were made that are being discussed by the press.

## ISTHMIAN TICKET TAX IS PROTESTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
COLON, Panama.—An order of the republic of Panama requiring tickets for steamers outbound from Colon to be filed by the Governor of the province was recently made the subject of a protest by the department of civil administration. The government collects a tax on each outward ticket, but as the employees of the isthmian canal commission and the Panama Railroad Company are not subject to such tax, it was held that the order subjects them to unnecessary inconvenience.

## PERU'S POSSIBLE EXPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIMA, Peru.—After the completion of the several projected lines of railroad, and the further development of the maritime routes leading to Peru, a large quantity of Peruvian products will find their way to some of the South American countries, where they are lacking, but as the production can easily be multiplied many times there will always be sufficient of them left to provide freight for the vessels plying between Peru and New York through the Panama canal.



GUILLERMO E. BILLINGHURST President of the republic of Peru, 1912-16

## BOLIVIA MAKES LARGE FOREIGN COMMERCE GAIN

(Special to the Monitor)  
LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Latest trade returns show a gain of almost \$7,000,000 in Bolivian foreign commerce. The United States stands third among countries supplying Bolivia with imports. About 63 per cent of the exports went to England. Tin constituted one of the principal articles shipped abroad. Except for the Straits Settlements, this region is the largest producer of tin in the world.

The retail trade of Bolivia is largely in the hands of Germans. Only one American house has so far conducted any considerable business in this country. The newly completed Arica-La Paz railroad is expected to develop a large amount of trade and especially to promote the copper mining industry.

The recently signed contract between the Bolivian government and a wireless telegraph company for the erection of stations at La Paz, Villa Bella, Bóbia, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Puerto Suarez and Yacuiba is looked upon as a move making for increased trade, such as always follows enlarged transportation and communication facilities.

## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—The board of agriculture is making a special investigation in regard to the possibility of shipping Mexican oranges to European markets.

The board is also distributing seeds of numerous vegetables in order to encourage truck gardening, including asparagus, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, squashes and melons of various kinds.

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela.—The first shipment of live stock from here to Panama was made the other day, giving promise of increasing commercial relations between the two countries. Large shipments of Araguana steers are to follow to stock ranches along the Sinu river in northern Colombia.

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—It is announced that the minister of Fomento has made a contract with a prominent engineer for the establishment of the fiber industry in Costa Rica.

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica.—Tenders are expected both from abroad and from native interests for the construction of the hydroelectric plant at Rio Blanco for which the government has called within the term of six months.

## REPORT CASTRO IS TO HAVE HELP

(Special to the Monitor)  
BARRANQUILLA, Colombia.—It is learned from Venezuelan sources that the plan ascribed to Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi, who fought in the first Madero revolution in Mexico, and is now reported at Panama, is to levy a force to take to Venezuela in aid of the Castro revolution.

## CHANGE IN BRAZIL'S NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—It is announced that Admiral Alencar has been appointed successor of Admiral Belfort as minister of navy. It is understood that the former was personally recalled from Europe by President Hermes da Fonseca.

## HONOR GUATEMALA'S PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—It is announced that President Estrada Cabrera has received the insignia of the French Legion of Honor.

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## COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT PRAISED FOR WORDS ON PUBLIC WORKS

Message Deals, Among Other Things, with Development of Petroleum Resources and Building of Projected Railroad into Great Amazon Valley Rubber Region

(Special to the Monitor)  
BOGOTA, Colombia.—While the presidential message as a whole received a very favorable reception, it was especially the section relating to public works that met with interest and approval.

Among the subjects discussed there is the contract with the British Murray syndicate for the development of the petroleum resources of the country, the contract for the erection of a light-house at Santa Marta, the contract with the S. S. Pearson Company for the sanitation of the port of Buenaventura on the Pacific, the contract for the prolongation of the Northern Railway as far as Chiquiquira and others.

Particular interest is taken in what the message says about the projected railroad in the department of Narino,

which is to connect the headwaters of the Putumayo river with the Pacific at Tumaco, via Pasto, with a branch from the latter place to Popayan.

On the Narino railroad surveying is to begin at an early date, as also on the railroad of Tamaleque. The former especially is considered one of the most important projects in all South America, because it will give quick access to the core of the continent, the great rubber region of the Amazon valley from a point very near the Panama canal, and thereby affording a considerable advantage over the trans-Andean projects of Ecuador and Peru.

President Restrepo also reiterates his recommendation of the prolongation of the Girardot railroad, to connect with the Pacific railroad from Buenaventura to Cali, in order to give Bogota quick connection with the Pacific.

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# Daniel Webster Celebration Is Held

FRANKLIN, N. H.—Hundreds of people attended the Daniel Webster celebration in Salisbury, a suburb of Franklin, today. Addresses were delivered by Governor Samuel D. Feltner and former Congressman McCall of Massachusetts.

Congressman McCall said: "Today you bid us come to the birthplace of Daniel Webster and to gather strength from looking upon the same hills and fields and valleys that he first looked upon. Here and in the near neighborhood, he made his home until he came to manhood. Spread out before you are the fields over which his young feet sped. Not far away you may hear the plashing of the river and the singing of the brooks where the old English sailor taught him to fish.

"Poverty there was in plenty. But there was a certainty that hard work would bring a living from the soil. Poverty of that sort is better than the luxury which pamper and cloy the child of fortune. It sets the mind and body at work and gives them the necessary discipline of labor.

"He was sent to two noble institutions of his own state, Exeter and Dartmouth, and was educated for the bar under happy auspices. For more than a quarter of a century he was by general consent the leader of the bar in this country.

"His superb argument in the Dartmouth College case, made when he was 36, set a new standard, even in our highest tribunal, and from then onward his services were sought in the most important cases before the supreme court, and especially in those involving constitutional questions. His opinion is cited today as a high authority.

"As an orator he attained a place alone among his own countrymen and it is doubtful if he is surpassed by an orator who ever lived. A great speech must make a deep impression at the time of delivery. It also must bear permanently the marks of great intellectual force. Webster's manner kindled great crowds. His physical endowment for speaking was ideal.

"Webster possessed a peculiar quality of mind which made him right upon the mightiest issue in our history, and he had that dignity and distinction of character which emboldened every cause he touched and helped put our government upon a loftier plane.

"During the five years when he represented our government before other nations as secretary of state he elevated the country in the eyes of the world. He was the ideal of the Greek poet, 'The ordered life and justice and the long still grasp of law, not changing with the strong man's pleasure.'

William E. Chandler, president of the Webster Birthplace Association, who opened the program, was followed by the Rev. Rufus P. Gardner of this town and vice-president of the association.

Among those who are expected to make addresses are Ernest Fox Nichols, president of Dartmouth College, Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Senator Jacob H. Gallinger and other senators and members of Congress, former Governor Samuel E. Pingree of Vermont, former Governor Nahum J. Bacheelder of New Hampshire, William D. Sawyer, chairman of the New York city committee; Gen. Charles K. Darling, Clarence E. Carr, vice-president of the association, and James O. Eyford, naval officer at the custom house.

The committee in Boston for the celebration comprises the following: Chairman, Gen. Charles K. Darling; secretary, Lewis A. Armistead; Robert L. O'Brien, Louis A. Coolidge, Melvin O. Adams, John A. Aiken, Samuel L. Powers, Ralph S. Bartlett and James O. Eyford. Mr. Armistead is a great-grandson of Daniel Webster.

The officers of the Webster Birthplace Association, which has general charge of the celebration, are: President, former Senator William E. Chandler, Concord, N. H.; vice-presidents, Chief Justice Frank H. Parsons of Franklin, Clarence E. Carr of Andover and F. G. Webster of Boston; treasurer, John W. Staples of Franklin; clerk, Judge Omar A. Towne of Franklin.

The estate, consisting of about 130 acres, on which is a large dwelling house, including part of the original house, barn, sheds, and other minor buildings, was obtained at a cost of \$1800.

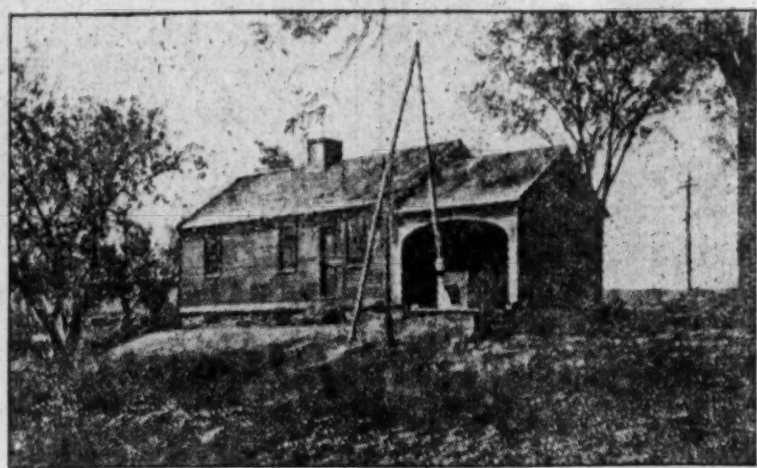
The small, original Webster house was many years since moved from its first location and made an ell of the dwelling house. All possible doubt as to the identity of the site of the memorial was removed during the month of October last, when the old cellar walls were uncovered, and it was found that the restored building exactly fitted the cellar foundations. In or near this were also found bricks of the old chimney, over 2000 in number, besides various domestic articles of an early period, including the staves and bottom of the bucket which hung in the well near the corner of the house.

## ARMOR BIDS ARE IDENTICAL FIGURES

WASHINGTON—Bids opened at the navy department Wednesday on a large quantity of armor for the newest American battleship, now designated No. 39, were offerings from the Bethlehem Steel Company, Midvale Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company. The figures were identical on all classes. Secretary Daniels held up all the bids and does not propose to let contracts until another effort has been made to secure competition.

**MR. MARTIN MADE MANAGER**  
DENVER—The Times reports that W. S. Martin, since 1907 assistant general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande, has been appointed general manager to succeed A. L. Brown.

## AMERICAN STATESMAN'S EARLY HOME



Daniel Webster's birthplace, Franklin, N. H.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Charles Cherry is to be leading man with Miss Ethel Barrymore when she goes out in "Tante," Haddon Chambers' dramatization of a novel of the same name.

"A Temperamental Journey" is the title given by Belasco to a comedy adapted by Leo Ditrichstein from the French piece, "Pour Vivre Heureux," produced in Paris Jan. 16, 1912. Mr. Ditrichstein tried the piece for a week in stock in San Francisco last June under the title of "Such is Life." The Belasco opening is set for this evening in Rochester, N. Y. The story is not unlike Bennett's "The Great Adventure," though produced earlier.

This evening William Collier is announced to produce "Who's Who," his new farce by Richard Harding Davis, at New Haven. Monday he will go to Toronto, and a week later to New York. The plot has to do with a man's loss of his real name as a result of an adventure with a highwayman, who is legally mistaken for the hero. Another play with a plot like "The Great Adventure."

Arthur Hopkins has brought all the furniture and many other properties to be used in his production of "Evangelina" from the scene of the story in Nova Scotia.

Saturday evening the Auditorium, Chicago, is announced to open with "The Whip," a melodrama, from Drury Lane theater, London, with a railway collision as the chief feature. Monday Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis will appear at the Illinois in "The Lady of the Slipper," an extravaganza, with music by Victor Herbert. The same day William H. Hodge will appear at the Garlick, in a rural play by a new Chicago writer, "The Road to Happiness."

Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia University returned from Europe last week, bringing additions to the dramatic museum of the university. Among them are models of famous French theaters. There is one of the Palais Royal, which was erected by Cardinal Richelieu for Mirame in 1639. This theater was used by Moliere until his death in 1673. Another relic was a model of a multiple set of scenery which was used at a theater of Hotel de Bourgogne early in the seventeenth century. There are two other models made by scenic artists of the Comedie Francaise.

About 3000 manuscripts were received at the Little theater in response to Winthrop Ames' offer of \$10,000 for the best American play, so it will be some time before Mr. Ames and the other judges, Adolph Klausner and Augustus Thomas, make their award. In calling his new theater the Booth, Mr. Ames is commemorating the interest his father had in the old Booth theater at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. When that house was built Mr. Ames, Sr., backed Mr. Booth, and it passed into his hands when it was closed in February, 1883.

## NEW YORK OPENINGS

The Hippodrome is ready to open Saturday evening with the new spectacle, "America." Monday John Drew will make his long prepared appearance in "Much Ado About Nothing" at the Empire; "Her Own Money," by Mark Swan, will be seen at the Comedy; Miss Julia Sanderson will revive "The Sunshine Girl," musical comedy, at the Knickerbocker. Tuesday evening "The Fight," a melodrama by Bayard Vellier, is announced to open the Hudson. Wednesday evening the postponed production of "Where Ignorance Is Bliss" will be made at the Lyceum.

## PROPOSE TO BUILD NEW TROLLEY LINE

HENRYETTA, Okla.—An application for a charter for the Henryetta Interurban railroad, which proposes to construct a network of lines in eastern Oklahoma, 100 miles in length, has been filed, says the Wichita Eagle.

**SPEER INQUIRY RESOLVE PASSES**  
WASHINGTON—A resolution authorizing investigation of charges against Judge Emory Speer of the federal court of Georgia was passed by the House Wednesday. The investigation will be conducted by a sub-committee of the judiciary committee.

**CHILDREN TO QUIT CAMP**  
ATHOL, Mass.—One hundred and fifty Boston children, who have been on a vacation at the Morgan Memorial camp at South Athol, will return to Boston Saturday.

## STATE-FINANCED PRIMARY URGED TO GOVERNORS

Connecticut Man Proposes Machinery and Funds of Government Be Invoked to Aid Men to Office Unencumbered

## MODE TO SUIT PEOPLE

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—That states shall regulate nominations as well as elections, and give more attention and liberality to primary selection of candidates is the proposal put before the governors' conference Wednesday by Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

Governor Baldwin said: "The government must have a right in self-defense as to regulate the making of nominations, whether by party conventions or primaries or by direct primaries of the whole people, as not to dictate the choice, but to assure that it fairly represents the choice of those who make it. The state must have a right, if the people are satisfied that such nominations by a party convention or primary can be replaced by another mode of proceeding which gives them a better opportunity

to make their wishes prevail, to institute this other mode. And what the state can institute it can protect."

Governor Baldwin proposes that the state assume the expense of nominations, so that a man would not be deterred from entering politics because of lack of necessary funds, which often gives ground, he said, for the averment that a worthy candidate is forced to accept the help of those whose association impedes the candidate.

Among the items Governor Baldwin would have the state pay for are printing and distribution of ballots, traveling expenses of the candidates and speakers in his behalf, and expenses incidental to his election. The cost of circulating petitions and expenses of a personal nature he would have the candidate pay.

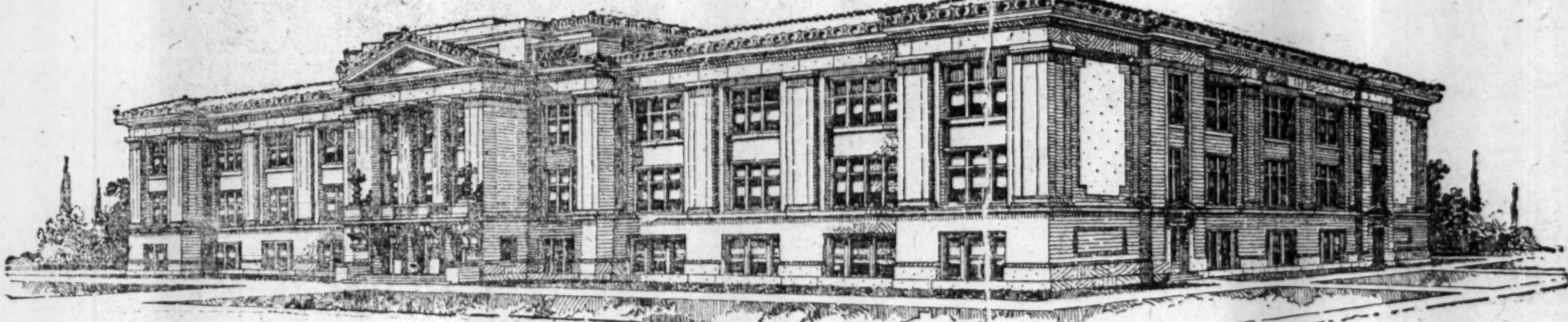
Governor McGovern of Wisconsin, Carey of Wyoming and Byrne of South Dakota spoke in support of Governor Baldwin's plan. Governor Ames of Colorado said he favored the proposal to a limited extent.

Governor C. B. Colquitt of Texas declared that the plan is farcical and altogether impracticable. He stated that it cost him \$16,000 to get elected, of which he paid \$7000 and his friends \$9000.

## FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT MEETS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The forty-sixth annual reunion of the forty-ninth Massachusetts regiment will be held in Pittsfield today. Dinner will be served in Grand Army hall at 12:30 o'clock, and will be preceded by the business meeting at the Methodist church.

## HOW THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL IN LINCOLN, NEB., WILL APPEAR



(Berlinghoff & Davis, architects, 1911)

Two-story structure will contain, besides classrooms, a large auditorium, gymnasium and swimming pool

## TAX RATES STILL GROWING

Editorial Inquiry as to the Reasons for the Increased Burden of New England Property Holders

EVERY passing issue of New England newspapers at this season delivers additions to the list of cities and towns whose tax rate has been increased. There is a slight and very agreeable offset in the occasional appearance of one where the rate has been lowered. Explanation is not required as to the increases, so much a matter of expectation. It is for the towns that have lowered the rate to give account of themselves for not keeping step in the grand march beyond the limits of the past.

In a list published in the Monitor the other day there were 39 Massachusetts towns showing an increased rate and 21 a lowered one, with six others that kept the rate of last year. Boston sets an example by an increase of 80 cents in her rate, which the mayor is prompt to explain but does not explain away. Not many of the larger cities are yet officially reported, but Cambridge is discovered in the short list of the unchanged rates, hers being \$20.40 and Waltham supplies the example of increasing hers by \$1.40.

Variation in tax rates is a condition that is endured with marvelous complaisance. That there should be so low a rate as Gosnold's, \$5 on the thousand, and so high one as Merrimack's, \$25.50, is only partially explained by peculiar local conditions. Gosnold is hardly a

type for the ordinary town, with its freedom from the burdens that get expression in the tax bills, but there are towns of the average sort in other respects, like Manchester with a rate of \$8.80 and Sherborn with one of \$9.50, that are not entitled to this favor by the common rule of fair division of the public burden. There are in the list to be heard from certain wealthy towns with rates that are kept down by the large assessment of personal property, whereof the owners happen to live within town bounds. At another time, when there is fuller evidence, it will be of interest to discuss this wide variation and the question of its correction. Just now it is enough to extend the right hand of fellowship to the increased rate.

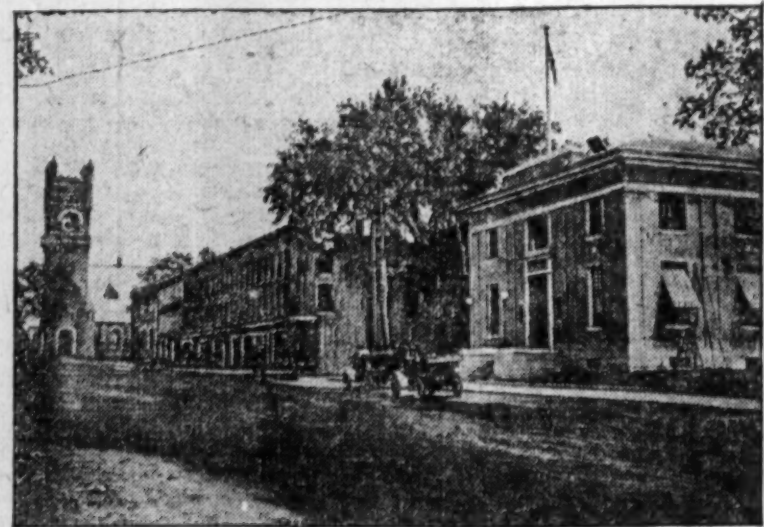
In the case of Boston the explanation is that the state tax has added 30 cents to the burden, the school expenditures have grown, and for the rest there has simply been more money spent for general purposes. It is the plain fact that the city's spending is outrunning the increase in her valuation, large as this is. The notion that Boston gets dollar for dollar, to use a common and graphic term, that there is an equivalent for her expenditure, is not indulged in any official quarter. Even among the officials it would probably be limited to the claim that in the particular department there

was full value but that the others were wasteful. But the increasing rate need not be taken as indicating an increasing width of margin between what the city pays and what it gets. That margin may be unchanged or even bettered. The larger rate is the mark of excessive spending.

Going into the towns, the bounding taxes are startling in some instances. Here, at random, are Clinton, adding \$2.40 to its rate; North Brookfield, \$6; Whately, \$3.75; Belchertown, \$4.80; Hopkinton, \$4.20; and a lively manufacturing town like Whitman, \$2.40. These are the sufficient examples of what the property holders in the state are being called upon to contribute above the taxes of other years. It is almost unaccountable but in a measure explained by the higher state tax, uniform throughout the state, and by the added burdens that the public as a whole is putting upon the towns, such as the greater cost of maintaining roads under the travel of the motor cars. But there remains an unexplained excess. For this there is no other explanation than that of a too great and often unwarranted expenditure. The pace at which the municipalities are going in appropriation is almost that of recklessness. The added items of public expense in recent years are numerous and include municipal undertakings for adornment and pleasure that might well be restrained until there is a lighter burden in some other quarter.

Public extravagance is written out in these enlarged rates. It is true of the state. When Governor Crane saw the state tax rise to \$1,500,000 he declared that it was excessive and must be reduced. It is now \$8,000,000. Economy is the most difficult as well as the most ungracious task of the legislator. It is equally unsought in the town. But the facts are emphatic that it must come to be practised.

## MALONE, N. Y., ON NORTH SLOPE OF ADIRONDACKS, IS SIGHTLY



Postoffice and government building on principal street, Malone, N. Y.

MALONE, N. Y.—On the northern slope of the Adirondacks, with glimpses of the St. Lawrence obtainable on clear days, lies Malone, an up-to-date village of 7000 population. It is the shire town of Franklin county. Is the junction of the Rutland and New York Central railroads; surrounded by prosperous farms, Malone has a water privilege nearby which is now developing large electrical power. Splendid elms and maples, gay gardens, cosy homes, well built roads and picturesque golf links constitute special attractions.



## CLOSING

If you want to make any change in your telephone service, do it now, so that the corrected listing may appear in the next Boston Directory.

Give your order at 119 Milk Street, 165 Tremont Street or 50 Oliver Street, Boston, or by telephoning Fort Hill 7600—the Contract Department.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

## CLANS WILL BE HOSTS AT PICNIC ON LABOR DAY

Scottish, English and Irish Societies to Meet at Caledonian Grove With Program of Athletic Games for Amusement

Representatives from Scottish, English and Irish organizations throughout the eastern states are to attend the twenty-fourth annual union picnic and games to be held under the auspices of the Order of Scottish Clans of Boston and vicinity at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury, on Labor day. An attendance of more than 10,000 persons is expected. In the athletic events some of the foremost athletes in the country are to participate. In addition to the usual Highland games, practically all the popular classes of sport are included in the program, and \$1000 has been offered in prizes. Among the principal events are a 10-mile race open to the world, for which \$300 in prizes will be awarded, the association football competition between local teams of five a side and the relay race for \$40 between members of the Order of Scottish Clans, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Sons of St. George.

Special prizes to be contested for among the members of the order are a silver loving cup valued at \$75 and six gold medals presented by Walter Scott of New York.

## TEACHERS TALK OVER SOCIAL PHASE IN COMMERCIAL STUDY

SALEM, Mass.—Social aspects of the commercial course were discussed by Frank V. Thompson, associate superintendent of schools of Boston, at the opening of the fourth session today of the Commercial Teachers Institute in the state normal school. This was followed by a conference on "Commercial Geography," conducted by William L. Anderson, head of the commercial department of Dorchester high school and Sumner W. Cushing.

A conference on "Cooperation of Commercial Schools, Means and Methods," was led by A. H. Sproul. A. L. Fugh gave an abstract of the report of the committee on business education appointed by the National Educational Association.

"Aims of Commercial Education and Appropriate Courses of Study for Small High Schools" was the subject of the principal address of the day by Clarence D. Kingley, agent of the state board of education.

This afternoon there will be a joint meeting of the Massachusetts and the National Educational Association committees on courses in business education.

A trip to Marblehead Neck and Devereux Beach, with a shore dinner to be served at 5:30 p. m., has been planned.

Tonight the lecture will be on "The Efficiency Test in Education" by Cheesman A. Herrick, president of Girard college, Philadelphia.

The institute will close tomorrow with conferences on "Book Keeping" by Messrs. Ellis and Sproul; "History of Commerce" and "Economics" by Dr. C. A. Herrick; "Recent Tendencies in Short-hand Instruction" by W. L. Anderson of Dorchester; concluding with an address by A. L. Fugh on "Local Industries." The afternoon will be devoted to a joint meeting of the Massachusetts and National Educational Association committees on courses in business education.

**BIG LUMBER PURCHASE MADE**  
MARINETTE, Wis.—Purchase of 70,000,000 feet of timber in Florence county, Wis., and Iron county, Mich., by United States Senator Isaac Stephenson for a lumber concern in which he is interested was announced Wednesday. The consideration was \$276,000 cash.

## LINCOLN, NEB., TO HAVE \$250,000 HIGH SCHOOL

New Building of Modern Type Being Erected in Western Educational Center Is Designed in Classic Style

## NEAR BUSINESS PART

LINCOLN, Neb.—In keeping with her reputation as one of the foremost educational centers of the West, the city of Lincoln is erecting a high school building of the most modern type at a cost of \$250,000. The dimensions of the new structure are 280 by 140 feet and the building will be two stories in height, with a high basement. The architecture is of the classic style and the structure with its straight line effects resting on a wide expanse of rolling ground will present an imposing appearance.

An auditorium with a seating capacity to 1400, two gymnasiums, one for girls and one for boys, and a big swimming pool will be features of the building. It will be equipped with everything of the most modern type and will have 36 classrooms arranged so that all will be very light and airy. The gymnasiums, a large lunch room, cooking room, and the manual training department will be located in the basement. The class rooms will be on the first and second floors.

Seven acres were purchased upon which to erect the new building. The location is within walking distance of the business section and almost in the center of the city. The iron work and some of the brick work of the building has been put up and it is expected that the structure will be finished by the fall of 1914.

## VETERANS HONOR A STATESMAN

THE WEIRS, N. H.—The New Hampshire Veterans Association entertained Governor Feltner and members of his staff and council here yesterday.

The veterans also paid a tribute to former Congressman Cyrus A. Sullyway by presenting an oil portrait of him to the state, to be placed in the State House at Concord.

**MR. HUSTIS TOURS ROAD**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Bidding goodbye to his associates on the Boston & Albany railroad, the former vice-president, J. H. Hustis, newly elected head of the New Haven road, is traveling over the line today. He arrives here in the afternoon.



# Chicago Woman New Head of Daughters of St. George



(Photo by Falk, Boston)

Delegates to twenty-third annual convention now in session, snapped on steps of Hotel Brunswick

Miss Sarah M. Garside of Chicago was elected supreme president at today's session of the supreme lodge of the Order of the Daughters of St. George, now holding its twenty-third annual convention at Hotel Brunswick.

Other officers elected are: Miss Hattie A. Fox, Noank, Conn., supreme vice-president; Mrs. Matilda A. Day, Rochester, N. Y., supreme financial secretary; Mrs. Harriet Boyd, Joliet, Ill., supreme recording secretary.

This afternoon the 93 delegates and their guests are at Nantasket, where they will have a shore dinner. Friday forenoon business sessions will be resumed and other officers elected.

Friday night there will be a session in Berkeley hall, when teams of 18 women representing Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, Providence and Olneyville, R. I., will compete in uniform for a prize for the best work in degree work, officering of the floor and fancy drills.

The secretary's report showed a total membership of 9000, with nearly 4000 in the supreme lodge, and the assets of lodges were given as \$142,793.02.

## CHURCH PAGEANT TO TELL PEABODY HISTORIC EVENTS

Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil War Episodes to Be Depicted in Bicentennial of Society

PEABODY, Mass.—At the coming celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the organization of the South Congregational church there will be a pageant illustrating historical incidents in the town's history, to be given in the town hall on the evening of Sept. 22. It will be in charge of the Peabody Historical Society.

There will be seven scenes in the pageant, as follows:

Seating of the meetinghouse and the ordination of the Rev. Benjamin Prescott, Sept. 23, 1713.

Colonial home scene in Danvers in 1752.

May 12, 1763, wedding reception of Rebecca Prescott and Roger Sherman.

Revolutionary incident, Bertha Southwick and the starting of the minute men from the old Bell Tavern.

Founding of the Benevolent Society.

Civil war incident, to be in charge of Union post 50, G. A. R. and the W. R. C.

George Peabody incident, the naming of the town.

## GOVERNOR'S MEN SEEK HIS OFFER

Instead of making any further attempts to meet Governor Foss through the mayor the strike committee of the Sturtevant Blower Works at Hyde Park has decided to make an effort to see him personally, and get a definite proposition looking toward a settlement from him directly. It is said that 23 non-union men who arrived at the plant yesterday only three started work when the situation was explained to them.

Arrangements have been completed by the strikers for the Labor day parade, which they are to head with about 1500 in line.

## MR. GALLINGER HAS HOPE OF RETURN

WASHINGTON—Senator Gallinger believes he will return to the Senate after the next election if he so desires. Commenting today on his exchange of words with Senator La Follette at Wednesday's session, he said: "I shall retire if I want to, or the people of New Hampshire will retire me if they want to, but probably I'll come back if I want to."

## INSTRUCTION IN TRADES URGED BY CANADIAN

President Robertson of the Dominion Educational Association Favors Wide Extension of Technical Training in Schools

### CONVENTION AT END

OTTAWA—A meeting of the Dominion Educational Association has just been concluded, at Ottawa, at which prominent educationalists from all the provinces were in attendance.

The president of the association is Dr. J. W. Robertson, who as chairman of the Dominion commission on technical education has recently studied the educational systems of older countries. Dr. Robertson spoke earnestly regarding the necessity for Canada to direct her educational energies in all directions which would lead to the future citizens becoming "producers." He pointed out that the schools have had such a tendency to educate the children in a way that does not interest them in "directly productive employment" that "for one boy who is looking for a position in the workshops there are 100 looking for office work."

For years Dr. Robertson has been working to advance the agricultural interests of Canada and has been one of the prime factors in establishing agricultural schools, which are now beginning to exert a perceptible influence throughout the country.

### Favors Handicrafts

Turning his attention to gathering data relative to technical education Dr. Robertson has become an enthusiastic supporter of educative measures which encourage all kinds of handicraft; he also spoke strongly in favor of the introduction of "distinctly vocational schools" into Canada's educational system. He said that England's last 10 years of work in educational reform had been a most necessary and effective one and had prevented any impending inferiority when compared with Germany's workmen.

He indicated that it was the technical school training in Germany (which had preceded the British efforts) that had led to the former country attaining such excellence in quantity and quality of manufactures.

At the last day's session, the association adopted resolutions endorsing Dr. Robertson's views. They recommended "that industrial and technical training should be continued beyond the public schools;" "that earnest attention be given to the establishment of middle technical schools and technical high schools, for youths who remain in school beyond the age of 14; that the boys might be prepared for their vocations and the girls for home-keeping or other practical work."

They advocated further "that bureaus of vocational guidance be established when possible;" and they endorsed the type of school known as the industrial continuation school as the most effective in thoroughly training the young men and women for intelligent and satisfactory work such as Canada now requires. The efforts toward technical work already made in Canada were commended; but more thorough and far reaching methods were recommended, and the introduction of handwork as part of the regular curriculum in all grades of the public schools.

### Met. J. Discussed

The kindergarten system and Montessori methods as preparations for the higher classes, were discussed at one of the sessions and the Montessori methods

were emphatically objected to by some of those present. Dr. Robinson of British Columbia and Dr. Carter of New Brunswick led in this objection; the former especially seeing it as a menace to the individuality, rather than an aid. Dr. Robertson although not in accordance with Dr. Robinson, admitted that he did not endorse the whole of the Montessori method. He said he referred only to the usefulness of its adoption of "educational toys" when he commended it. He considered that these sets of toys placed in the homes where children were too young for school would aid in preparing them for school work.

As this part of the method might have none of the disadvantages referred to by the opponents on account of it being the mere substitution of "lesson" toys for others, and used in the homes, the discussion did not end in a recorded condemnation of the Montessori method. But neither was there a commendation of it included in the final resolutions adopted by the convention.

### Technical Education

In addition to the resolutions favoring technical education of all degrees and types, the next in importance were those dealing with the convention's attitude toward unification of methods of education in the various provinces. At present even teachers' certificates given in one province are not acceptable in another. The school text-books also are different in the different provinces. The convention discussed this evident lack of unity and passed resolutions showing the advantage of "more complete coordination of studies in the various provinces."

## SUFFRAGE BILL NOT ADVERTISED IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J.—Opinion is expressed by the state legal department, owing to non-advertising of the woman suffrage amendment approved for submission by the last Legislature, that ratification by this winter's Legislature is rendered impossible.

The constitution provides that an amendment adopted by one Legislature shall be published in the newspapers for a period of at least three months prior to the election of members to the succeeding House. This is held to mean that the advertising of the suffrage amendment should have begun Aug. 4.

Assistant Attorney General Gaskill holds that it is now too late to begin, and that the amendment will have to be adopted by the 1914 and 1915 Legislatures before it can be voted upon by the people.

After a conference between Acting Governor Fielder and Secretary of State Crater Wednesday it was decided to insert notice of the amendment in the newspapers at once, notwithstanding the opinion.

## MR. TAFT TOLD OF ELECTION TO CLUB

Notification of his election to honorary membership in the Boston City Club was sent to Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University today by Addison L. Winslip, civic secretary of the club.

In view of his acceptance to officiate Oct. 9 at the laying of the corner-stone of the new building being constructed for the club, the executive board proposed Professor Taft for honorary membership.

## UNIFORM ACT CHANGE LOSES

MONTREAL—Decisive defeat was administered Wednesday to the proposal to amend the "negotiable instrument act" at the hands of the United States commissioners on uniform state laws, in session here.

## STORE NEWS



W. A. McKENNEY FRANK S. WATERBURY

Department heads and members of the sales force of McKenney & Waterbury will be given a complimentary outing this afternoon and evening by the firm. The party will leave the store at 4 o'clock and automobiles will be in waiting to convey the women to Nantasket, and the men will go to Rowes wharf, where they will take the boat.

Dinner will be served at the Atlantic house and a program will be given consisting of a musical sketch, baritone solos, monologues and other features. The outing is given in celebration of the twenty-fifth business anniversary of the firm. Four men who were employed at the opening of the store and who have continued with the firm to the present time will be among the guests.

Buyers from the Jordan Marsh Company who have recently returned from Europe include Miss Mary Cronin, George M. Evett, J. T. Hagan and D. E. Walsh.

William Reed of the linen department of the Shepard Norwell Company leaves tomorrow for a two weeks' vacation which he will spend in Nova Scotia.

Albert H. Dwight, formerly of Goddard Brothers, of Lynn, is located with the Gilchrist Company as floor superintendent.

Miss Katherine Talbot, buyer of stationery for C. F. Hovey & Co., is away for a two weeks' vacation.

Miss F. E. Evans, office cashier for the Magrane Houston Company, is spending her vacation at Hingham, Mass.

Among the employees of the William Filene's Sons Company who have returned from vacations are, Herbert Dale of Mr. Frost's office, who spent two weeks at Liberty, Me.; Miss Helca McLaughlin of the pay roll department who has been spending her vacation at Nantasket Beach, and Miss May Donaghy of the dress department who spent two weeks at North Barrington, N. H.

Buyers who are in New York this week include Miss Helen Connors of C. F. Hovey & Co., Miss Sophie O'Brien and Miss Anna Hornstein of the Gilchrist Company, C. E. Bradley of the William Filene's Sons Company, J. A. Belyea of the Jordan Marsh Company and T. J. Graham of the R. H. White Company.

## AGASSIZ LECTURE BY AN ASSOCIATE CLOSES COURSE

Prof. Edward S. Morse Gives Reminiscences of Naturalist in Old South Meeting House

Enthusiasm, square honesty, devotion, greatness and tenderness in the character of Louis Agassiz were presented yesterday by his friend and co-worker,

Prof. Edward S. Morse, in the last of the summer series of lectures given by the Old South Association in the Old South meeting house. It was a spontaneous lecture, combining admiration and affection for the man who was its theme. It was listened to by an audience composed about equally of children and adults. Boys edged nearer and listened intently as Professor Morse told of the active boyhood of the great naturalist; how he and his mother made collections of everything they could lay their hands on, of the thoroughness with which the one did everything he undertook and his absorbing interest in all that took place about him; how he learned from the traveling cobblers to make good shoes and a water-tight pail; his thirst for knowledge; his sacrifices to get it, and the work he had done.

## GOLF EXPERT HERE WHO TAUGHT THE GAME TO ROYALTY

Christopher Callaway, a distinguished English golf expert, today is at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, going over the course in preparation for competing in the open golf championships to be held there Sept. 17-18.

Mr. Callaway said today that he has given instruction to royalty of England, Russia and Belgium in the game. King George V., he says, is one of his pupils, while he also has taught Alexander, brother of Czar Nicholas of Russia, in the technicalities of golf.

King George V. received his tuition on the green at the United Service Golf Club at Portsmouth, Eng. Another pupil of Mr. Callaway's is the Princess Stephanie of Belgium. The English sportsman has been teaching the game since 1885.

Mr. Callaway is here for an indefinite period and said today that he may remain on this side of the Atlantic all winter. He arrived in Boston Wednesday on the liner Franconia from Liverpool. But recently he has been at St. Petersburg.

## EXEMPTION FROM TAXES GREATER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Property exempt from taxation in this city, this year, amounts to \$8,081,350, an increase of \$349,100 over the previous year, according to returns in the office of the assessors. Last year the increase over the previous year was \$240,200.

Personal estate exempt this year is \$291,000, the same as last year. Real estate this year amounts to \$7,790,350 and last year \$7,441,250. Total exempt property last year was \$7,732,250.

## CANAL SOON TO BE READY FOR WATER

PANAMA—All operations by steam shovel in Culebra cut proper will be discontinued Sept. 15, and between then and Oct. 5, when the water will be admitted, all equipment and other material, including 36 miles of track, must be out of the nine-mile channel between Cambo dike and the Pedro Miguel locks.

## SCHOOL FUNDS TO GROW

PIERRE, S. D.—Attorney-General Johnson holds on inquiry of the state land department that all payments of interest on state educational funds must be turned into the state land department for the benefit of the schools and endowed institutions of the state.

## SALMON PACKERS REPORT

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canneries on Puget sound report a big season. Those in northern British Columbia report a lighter output than usual. Their salmon pack is 180,000 cases, whereas in the last 16 years it has averaged 750 cases.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. F. Baker, ordnance department, make three visits in September and two visits in October to Philadelphia, Pa., to inspect material for ordnance department at Midvale Steel Works and Southwark Foundry & Machine Company.

Capt. C. Power, coast artillery corps, placed on list detached officers and Capt. M. Young, coast artillery corps, removed therefrom.

Capt. T. C. Harris, Jr., ordnance department, to following named places to inspect material in the hands of coast artillery reserves, inspecting seacoast armament and work of ordnance machinists engaged thereon, and field artillery material in the hands of national guards:

One trip to Ashland, Medford, Roseburg, Cottage Grove, Eugene, Albany, Portland, and Ft. Stevens, Ore. Ft. Columbia, Ft. Canby, Tacoma, Snohomish, Everett, Bellingham, Ft. Worden, Ft. Flagler, Ft. Casey, Ft. Ward, and Ft. Whitman, Wash.; one trip to Ft. Baker and Ft. Barry, California; one trip to San Francisco, Ft. Winfield Scott, and Ft. Miley, Cal.; one trip to Los Angeles, San Diego, and Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., and Salt Lake City, Utah; one trip to Oakland and Stockton, Cal.

First Lieut. L. Mitchell, medical corps, relieved duty army transport service on arrival. Contract Surgeon W. O. Cutcliffe, U. S. A., and return to Ft. Lawton, Washington.

First Lieut. R. W. Pinger, ordnance department, to Ft. Winfield Scott, California, to inspect seacoast armament.

Second Lieut. J. A. Merritt, fourteenth infantry, detailed as professor of military drill and tactics at Tennessee military institute, Sweetwater, Tenn., Sept. 30, and report to superintendent of the institute.

Leave of absence—Maj. W. R. Grove, quartermaster corps, twenty days.

### Navy Orders

Capt. A. S. Halstead, to board of inspection and survey for ships, navy department.

Commander L. H. Chandler, detached command the Illinois, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. J. W. Wilcox, detached the Illinois, to the Minnesota.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. R. Carter, detached command D-3, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Lieut. (junior grade) A. D. Denny, detached navy rifle team, to the Rhode Island.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. L. Best, detached the Whipple, to command the Stewart.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. M. Schelling, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. H. Loftin, detached reserve torpedo division, Annapolis, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Lieut. (junior grade) Marshal Collins, detached the Salem, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. F. D. Davis, detached the Drayton, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. E. Wilson, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. C. Ross, detached the Alabama, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. W. Bradley, detached command reserve torpedo division, Annapolis, Md., to post graduate course, naval academy.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. K. Turner, detached command the Stewart, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Lieut. (junior grade) Oscar Smith, de-

tached the South Carolina, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Ensign Ames Loder, detached navy rifle team, to the Nebraska.

Ensign W. A. Lee, detached navy rifle team, to the New Hampshire.

Ensign L. F. Reifsnider, detached navy rifle team, to the Ozark.

Ensign C. H. Cobb, detached navy rifle team, to the Minnesota.

Ensign C. K. Martin, detached navy rifle team, to the Maryland.

Ensign G. F. Jacobs, detached navy rifle team, to the Minnesota.

Ensign M. S. Brown, detached navy rifle team, to the Nebraska.

Ensign C. C. Davis, detached navy rifle team, to the Connecticut.

Ensign H. T. Markland, detached the Minnesota, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Ensign E. A. Logan, detached the Severn, to command the D-3.

Ensign A. T. Bidwell, detached the Minnesota, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Ensign L. R. Ford, detached the Denver, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Ensign T. C. Kinkaid, detached the Minnesota, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Assistant Surgeon J. L. Manion, medical reserve corps, to marine recruiting station, Portland, Ore.

Chief Boatswain August Wohltman, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I., to the Cumberland.

Boatswain J. L. Thomas, detached navy yard, Puget sound, to the South Dakota.

Boatswain Bernhard Schumacher, detached the South Dakota, to home and wait orders.

Chief Gunner D. B. Vassie, detached E. W. Bliss & Co., to the Arkansas.

Gunner T. C. Wester, detached the Arkansas, to leave.

Marine Corps Orders

First Lieut. T. E. Thrasher, Jr., detached marine detachment, American legation, Managua, to marine barracks, New York.

Second Lieut. R. P. Peirce, detached marine barracks, Mare island, to marine barracks, Washington.

Second Lieut. R. D. Lowell, to marine barracks, Mare island, on arrival in United States.

Second Lieut. M. R. Thacher, to marine barracks, Mare island, on arrival in United States.

Movements of Vessels

The Panther left Norfolk for Lynn-haven bay.

The Maryland left San Francisco for San Pedro.

The Iris is at San Diego.

The Alabama is at New York city.

The Michigan and the South Carolina are at Veracruz.

Note

The Montana has been ordered in reserve at Philadelphia, Pa., as soon as practicable after arrival.

## ASSEMBLY HEARS GLYNN MESSAGES

ALBANY, N. Y.—After a warm debate in a session which lasted until after midnight, the Assembly voted 48 to 29 in favor of accepting messages from Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn, thus recognizing him as acting Governor.

The Senate accepted message from the Lieutenant Governor, but did so on the understanding that objection could be made later to their official reception, just as though they had not been read.

## FELDSPAR MINE IS SOLD

KINGSTON, Ont.—William Moir, Bell Rock, has disposed of a feldspar mine at First lake, to Toronto parties. They will ship the rock from Verona according to the Toronto Mail and Empire.



# Mothers Have Park Gala Day

Ten Thousand of Them With Their Children Are Enjoying "Day Off" at Franklin Field, Where Much Fun Is Provided

## FIRST OF ITS KIND

More than 10,000 mothers and children are gathered today at Franklin park at the celebration of the first municipal Mothers' day celebration held in this city.

Mayor Fitzgerald and a party of friends attended the celebration this afternoon. Tents and pavilions have been provided all over the grounds, while swings and many other forms of amusement have been provided for the comfort and amusement of the children. A band and gay decorations add to the festive appearance of the scene.

Streaming in from all parts of the city mothers and their children began to arrive at the Overlook in Franklin park soon after 10 o'clock this morning in response to Mayor Fitzgerald's invitation. They were dressed in their Sunday best and all with holiday smiles on their faces. Immediately they plunged into the diversions arranged for them.

They had hardly done looking at the beauty of the outdoor reception hall, with its broad vistas, its great trees, its blue sky and sparkling sunshine or settled themselves comfortably for the day's festivities when the automobiles, never at any other time allowed in the park except for the park's own sight-seeing excursions, drew up, and everybody was offered a ride which took in the chief points of interest of the park. The exhilarating excitement and adventure shared by the participants of the ride can be realized when one remembers that probably not one of the riders today had ever been in such a conveyance before. The adventure in the automobile was even more enjoyed than the things that were seen.

While some were riding others were entertained by the music of hurdy-gurdies, and instrumental and vocal trios. The musicians of the day moved about the park giving brief concerts in several places during the forenoon and also during the lunch hour, always followed by a band of children who could dance to the music to their heart's delight.

Story telling was another joy. A young story teller moved about from group to group telling tales of wonderful palaces, princesses and kings, as in the olden times, painting bright pictures to be carried on memory's pages through weeks and months to come. A Punch and Judy show attracted large audiences. In fact, there were so many things to do and see there was not time enough to crowd them all in.

Everybody was interested in the baby show held in a big tent. It wasn't the handsomest baby that everybody was looking for, but the one who showed the best care. It wasn't the elegance of the baby's dress to which attention was called, but what the dress meant to the comfort and need of the child. The ideal dress was immaculately clean, simple, leaving the little limbs free to kick and play, warm without being burdensome. Talks on the care of babies were given to the mothers and exhibitions of food and care were made.

From noon to 1 o'clock luncheon was served in the Overlook building. The lunches were taken from the building and eaten on the grass or under the trees in picnic fashion. In fact, lunching had been going on pretty much of the time, for mothers knowing the appetites of small children had brought lunches of their own.

After luncheon there was a band concert, and then began the great feature of the day—the playground exhibition by children from 52 playgrounds throughout the city. This was given on the playstead. First there was a march so that everybody there could see what manner of children enjoy the playgrounds and what large numbers of them there are. Then came games, races, folk dances, dramatics and other features that have held the little people at the playgrounds all summer. Some of the dramatics and dances are given in costume, making them more realistic, at least to the minds of the children and more entertaining to the onlookers.

The program is as follows: Opening march; ring games, Did You Ever See a Lassie? Oats, Peas, Beans, Loochy Loo, King of France, Farmer in the Dell; races, combination running and tossing race, couple race, relay races, rope quait race; folk dance, Ostende, Swedish ring, Csehboag; dramatics, Red Riding Hood, Gingerbread Man, Bear and Wolf, Crow and Fox, The Three Bears, story telling; special organized games, duck on the rock, hill dill, prisoner's base; folk dances, Highland schottische, Gustaf Skat, Swedish schottische, Irish barn dance; organized games; folk dances (by teachers), Cardas, How Do You Do? closing exercises, salute to the flag; "The Star Spangled Banner."

Altogether, the first mothers' day and municipal picnic is a great success, so pronounced by every mother who spent the day under the green trees, and every child who danced to the music of the hurdy-gurdy.

## PAY FOR CLERKS ON AUGUST 30

WASHINGTON—The Herald says that despite the law which provides that when the pay day of government clerks falls on a Sunday payments shall be made on the following day, the clerks of the treasury department will receive their salaries for the last part of the month on Aug. 30.

## LACE MAKING GREAT SUCCESS IN PHILIPPINES

Insular Possession to Contribute Large Proportion of United States Importation in Fabric, According to Plans

### NATIVE GIRLS CLEVER

WASHINGTON—Lace made in the Philippines will form a large proportion of the \$40,000 annual lace importation of this country in future years, if the present plans of the bureau of education are fulfilled. For within the last year the establishment of a lace-making and embroidery school in the islands has proved a marked success. The art is peculiarly adapted to the taste and skill of the Filipino girls and the finest work of Europe is duplicated with accuracy and ease.

Since the American government undertook the education of the Filipino people vocational training has been an important feature of the work. Among the girls, basket work, hat and slipper making, loom work and sewing have been taught successfully. In the weaving of "Bangkok" hats and fancy baskets the native girls have done excellent work and large quantities of these articles are being brought into this country every year.

Not until the last year, however, did the way open for the creation of a special lace-making school. The fact that the Filipino women were by nature adapted to this work had been long ago noted by the Spanish missionaries. This subject was taught, according to the histories, as far back as 1830 and has been continued in the convent school ever since. Working on this foundation the American educational authorities are planning to systematize the work and place it on a commercial basis that will prove equally beneficial to the islands and the United States.

The importation of these laces free of duty will be a distinct boon to American women, who will be able to obtain exact handwork copies of the best Swiss and French fancy work of this kind, while the profits that will accrue to the islands will mean prosperity for thousands of Filipino families.

In order to diffuse the lace-making and embroidery instruction as widely as possible through the Philippines the school which has been established in Manila is of the boarding school variety, the girls living at the school during their time of study.

Two courses of six months are given each year and at present accommodations for about 150 girls are provided. The best examples of European bobbin lace, pillow lace and embroidery are employed as models and the highest standard of accuracy maintained. The ease with which the native girls pick up the work and the skill that is shown is unusual. At the end of the six months course the highest grade work is being done and the art of lace-making, including the proper cleaning and ironing for marketing, is thoroughly learned.

That the students may be prepared to meet the conditions under which they will work and the commercial requirements to which they must conform, full instruction is given in fabrication, the selection of designs, their placing on the goods and the grading of the finished article are included in this curriculum.

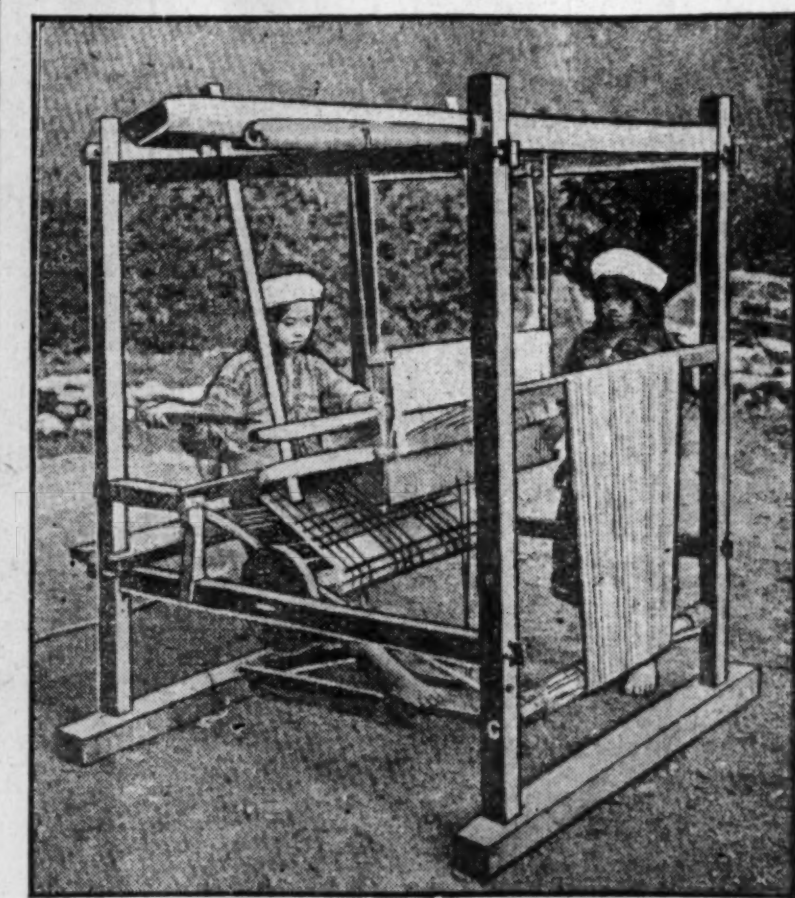
An important feature of the instruction in the Manila school is that each student is expected to return to her own village, there to form a class of her own. This working center is formed of about 12 women representing the best needleworkers in the vicinity, so that when she begins her work with them rapid progress in the making of lace and embroidery is insured. These 12 women are given commercial work to do as soon as they have become proficient and another group organized. Thus the work of lace making will spread throughout the islands and form an important factor in its industry within a very few years.

Philippine embroidery as well as lace is becoming an important industry. In a recent official report, the American consul-general at Hongkong, George E. Anderson, says that embroidery of the Philippines has taken possession of the markets in the far east, supplanting "Canton embroidery," which is a trade name for embroidered goods of many classes long popular there. Hongkong and Canton embroidery houses are imitating or copying the Philippine work, and otherwise doing everything in their power to prevent what little is left of their once large trade from slipping away from them.

It has been noted, too, that the American demand for these goods has had a large development, and Miss Trinidad Tobias, of Manila, is being sent here to make a special study of American requirements, and the establishment of branch houses of Manila exporting concerns in various American cities is a part of the plan that is now being worked out.

"The rise of Philippine embroideries," says Mr. Anderson, "has been due to real merit and intelligent handling of the industry by educational and other government authorities in the islands, and to energy and intelligent cooperation of Philippine business men. In the particular lines that have been developed, Philippine goods of this class are unquestionably the most artistic produced in the far east, and are cheap for

## FILIPINO GIRL WEAVING AT HER LOOM



Native takes to textile work and operates machine with great skill

the quality offered. They are especially attractive to the American trade, since they are now made in materials suitable for the United States, and according to American designs and upon cloth which can be matched there.

"Embroidering waist fronts, gresses, lingerie, etc., at present is distinctly a household industry. There is some co-operative marketing, but the mass of the trade is handled by women of business ability and possessing some small capital, who collect the work from the various houses in their villages and take

it to Manila, where it is sold to the exporters."

The report notes that increases in demand have caused a doubling of embroidery workers' wages within the last three years, the prevailing daily rate being 20 to 35 cents, gold. With the establishment of factories, it is estimated that the embroidery output can be doubled annually for the next few years, since children graduating from the primary schools are eligible for embroidery work and are seeking a market for their labor.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Bernard Thomas wrote to Golf Illustrated after the open championship about an article appearing in that magazine on the observance of rule 28 by the professionals. He says: "From the context it would seem that the writer of the 'Tee Shot' on this subject misapplies the Hamlet quotation when he says that sections 2 and 3 of this rule were honored by the professionals at Holyoke more in the breach than in the observance, for he does not hint that the rule as to touching the line of putt is better broken than observed."

The reply of the magazine is: We used the quotation from "Hamlet" in its proper sense to indicate that in our view rule 28 was defective and in need of amendment. This was made pretty clear from the context. A rule on the subject of touching the line of the putt is desirable to prevent a player doing anything, beyond the removal of a loose impediment, that would make the path of his ball to the hole easier. In the old days, when the putting greens were much rougher and the grass longer, a fairly stringent rule was necessary, because some players used to make a sort of gutter all the way from their ball to the hole by pressing down the turf with the heads of their wooden putters.

But nowadays the surface for putting greens is so firm and uniform that such a proceeding is as needless as it is futile, and yet the rule has been made more stringent than ever.

Formerly, one was allowed to brush lightly across the line of the put with the back of the fingers, i.e., with the palm of the hand upwards, but nowadays if you do this you lose the hole. In fact, you lose the hole if you touch the line of the putt in any way, except with the club-head immediately in front of the ball, in the act of addressing it, and the rules committee has even decided that this applies to the line of the putt beyond the hole. You lose the hole also if you flick away from the line of your putt a small pebble or turf, or any similar obstruction, with your club, the only obstructions which you are entitled to remove in the way being dung, wormcasts, and the like.

We submit that on modern putting greens these regulations are pettifoggish and wholly unnecessary. A player gains no advantage by using his club to remove loose obstructions from the line of his putt, and those who use unnecessary force are more likely than not to make their putts more difficult by scraping up the nap of the green. All that is necessary is a rule permitting the removal of loose impediments, but forbidding players to do anything that would otherwise improve the condition of the ground to be traversed.

While on the subject of the professional championship, let us turn to the comment of the Glasgow Herald on the qualifying quandary. The experience of 1913 has provided a hint as to the dimensions which the entry may attain; it is conceivable that at the present rate of progress there will be 400 candidates for the championship a decade hence. There is good authority for stating that the managing clubs are convinced that the only possible solution to the problem lies in the handing over the qualifying rounds, so far as the British professionals are concerned, to the Professional Golfers Association for that body

## AD MEN TO SEE PICTURES

Members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association and their friends will have a theater party at the Orpheum this evening with the motion pictures of the recent Pilgrim field day as the primary attraction.

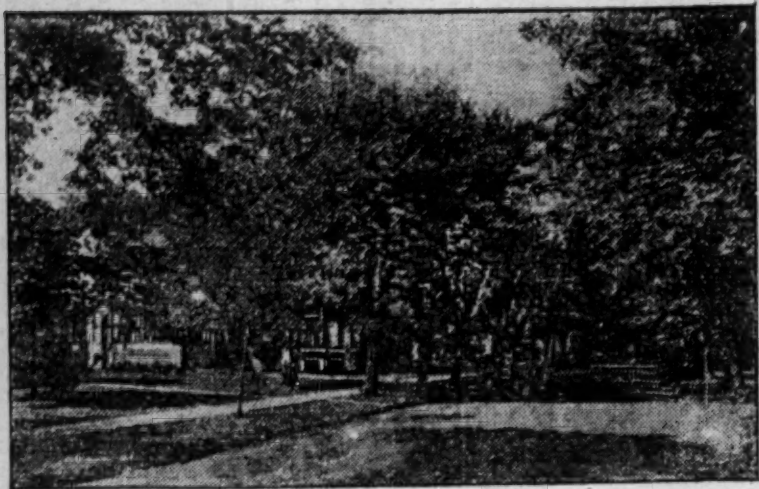
# THOSE WHO CONTROL

The owners of any newspaper are its readers, the public, and their approval of the policies of any paper is absolutely necessary for its success. The suppression, distortion, or falseness of news published becomes then a matter of public importance and the real continued support of the paper by that public depends greatly upon their belief in the accuracy of its news and character of the policies by which it is conducted. Let a paper grow lax in its censorship of the news and follow by retraction and denial and the public will cease to quote it as authority, and their interest in it will become more purely a selfish one.

The hearty and intense support given the Monitor by its readers proves that as a leading exponent of clean journalism the paper is making an intense appeal which is being answered from practically every part of the world.

The readers of a daily paper also exercise another form of power as censors of the advertising which is published. No advertiser can continue wastefully expending money which brings no return and the refusal of people to patronize any but those whose motives are right is causing advertisers to stop such advertising. By patronizing Monitor advertisers whenever practicable readers of the Monitor may not only be reasonably sure of satisfaction in dealing with those whose advertising is dependable and whose profits are fair but it will reinforce the belief of these advertisers that honest advertising pays best and constructively displace the dishonest with that which is honest.



SHELBYVILLE, ILL., IS A VISTA  
OF SHADY HOME LINED STREETS

North Broadway, principal residence street, Shelbyville, Ill.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill.—Shelbyville is a beautiful residence town of about 4500 people, situated 50 miles north and 60 miles east of St. Louis, Mo., on the Big Four and Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads. Shelbyville is built upon the high bluffs of the Kaskaskia river which winds its way along the eastern side of the city. It has neatly kept streets lined with trees of oak, elm and maple. Taken throughout it has splendid houses, a beautiful park, modern schools and attractive public buildings.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## MALDEN

The Progressives have named these delegates to the state convention: Alvan T. Fuller, Eugene H. Cox, Thomas G. Love, Austin N. Barber, William H. Burke, P. M. Shine, John U. Cosgrove, Frank E. Cotton, Alfred Davenport, Charles R. Elder, E. C. Burbank, H. C. Burgess, Charles O. Morton, Mayor Charles Schumaker, Nathaniel W. Starbird, James F. Chase, A. H. Westover, Howard P. Haines, G. S. J. Jackson, John Haggkvist, Conrad Sawyer, Fred S. Elwell, Philip J. Brandon, Otis Putnam, former Mayor William A. Hastings and Amos C. Parker.

## WAKEFIELD

Fred S. Hartsweather, superintendent of streets of Wakefield, is being considered for the position of superintendent of streets in this city.

## LEXINGTON

The Rev. Arthur B. Crichton, rector of the Church of Our Redeemer (Episcopal), is taking a canoe trip along the Concord and Merrimack rivers from North Billerica to Manchester, N. H., and return.

The Rev. Charles D. Huntington, D. D., of Toledo, O., will preach at the last union service at the First Baptist church next Sunday morning.

## CONCORD

The eighth annual reunion of the Fowle Kindred Association is to take place Sept. 2 at the home of the president, Arthur A. Fowle, at 13 Mishawum road, Woburn.

## MAYNARD

The monthly meeting of the Parsonage Aid Society of the Congregational church will be held at the home of Mrs. Samuel Parker this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

## WEYMOUTH

The selectmen have designated the following places for the primaries: Ward 1, house; ward 2, Old Fellows hall; ward 3, engine hall; ward 4, house; ward 5, engine hall.

## SOMERVILLE

Next Sunday morning, the Rev. Geo. H. Hubbard, formerly of Haverhill, will preach at the Broadway Congregational church.

## WEST BRIDGEWATER

A meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal church was held last evening and steps were taken to reorganize the brotherhood, which for the past six months has been inactive.

## READING

The Equal Suffrage Society announces its next meeting, Sept. 5, to be held in the studio of Miss Cora L. Scott. Miss Mary E. Slattery of Boston will speak.

## LITTLETON

Frank A. Patch is candidate for county commissioner, and Charles A. Kimball is candidate for representative from this district.

## ARLINGTON

Veterans of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., will meet in Grand Army hall this evening.

## CHELSEA

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Walter I. Chadbourne camp, U. S. W. V., will have a trolley ride to Bass Point this evening.

The members of the A. M. E. church will hold a lawn party at 34 Pine street this evening.

The civics department of the Chelsea Woman's Club are considering as a part of their work for the coming season the opening of a room where immigrants may be taught our language, cooking, sewing and the care of children.

## EVERETT

With the announcement of the candidacy of President Foreman K. Robbins of the aldermen for mayor and the expected announcement of Mayor James Chambers that he will be a candidate for a third term, two other probable candidates are being mentioned. They are Alderman R. S. Leighton and former Representative James F. Cavanagh.

The registrars will hold a special session in the ward 1 voting booth tomorrow evening for registration.

## MEDFORD

At a special meeting of the aldermen last evening no Progressives were appointed to election offices as the recommendations from the Progressives were not received until after the list had been completed by the mayor.

From Sept. 2 to Sept. 17 voters may register during the regular office hours of City Clerk Allison P. Joyce. Sept. 12, 13 and 17 special sessions will be held from 7:30 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

## REVERE

Mrs. Belle R. Fish has written a play, which is to be produced by members of the Revere Woman's Club next February.

The Rev. Israel Ainsworth, pastor of the Trinity Congregational church of Beachmont, is spending the last two weeks of his vacation at Randolph.

## BRIDGEWATER

The completion of the drainage system through the Carver property on Spring street, which was authorized at a recent town meeting, has been held up on account of the non-arrival of the cement pipe.

The Bridgewater baseball team will play the Middleboro club on the South field Saturday afternoon.

## WHITMAN

The Woman's Relief Corps of Abington will hold a union picnic at Island Grove, Abington, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The season has been so successful at Mayflower grove that it will be extended one week, and instead of closing Labor day, the theater and grove will be kept open for the week.

## ROCKLAND

Hartsuff W. R. C. of this town and McPherson corps of Abington and David A. Russell corps of Whitman, are to hold a union outing at Island Grove park, Abington, Sept. 10.

The Republican town committee held a meeting Wednesday evening and made plans for the coming campaign.

## MARLBORO

The Marine Camp Fire Girls are making plans for a candy sale to be held soon.

The Garde d'Honneur will hold a lawn party at Fairmount park tomorrow.

## WINCHESTER

An exhibition of the work of the Manchester field playground will take place tomorrow afternoon, under the direction of the two directors, John Indelkofer and Miss Margaret Comerford. There will be various games and dances. The playground will continue in operation until the opening of the schools, Sept. 8.

## RANDOLPH

Mrs. Linda Niles entertained members of Pilgrim lodge N. E. O. P. and of lodges at Holbrook, Avon and Brookton at her summer home at Houghs Neck last evening.

## ABINGTON

The selectmen have appointed John L. Casey, a deputy forest warden.

## CHARLES W. ELLIS

Charles W. Ellis of Somerville is to be the soloist at the North Congregational church Sunday morning.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 10c; 26 or more times, per line, 8c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

Toronto City Estates  
LIMITED

Cumulative preferred shares in the Toronto City Estates, Limited, giving a dividend of  
**Six Per Cent Per Annum**  
payable half yearly, are offered to investors.  
The sale of a limited number of these preferred shares is being made on behalf of clients and with every five shares purchased is given one fully paid common share as a bonus.  
This is an opportunity for investment which should appeal to the most conservative investors.  
APPLY TO ROBINS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA,  
OR NO. 1 CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND

## CHAMPAIGN-URBANA ADS.

ELECTRICAL FIXTURES ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

OUR  
**FIXTURE IDEAS**  
**CALDWELL**  
**ELECTRIC MFG. CO.**  
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

REAL ESTATE  
Real Estate Exchange

Let us know what you have to exchange. Charges reasonable. Strict and confidential attention given to all business.

**CHAMPAIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY**  
Champaign, Illinois.

SIX BLOCKS from the campus of the University of Illinois, on a paved street, within two blocks of the car line, on a generous sized corner lot—this is the location of a desirable residence in the student district of Champaign which we are offering for immediate sale at a price well within reason. This residence has 11 rooms, bath, good basement, heating plant, and is in good condition.  
F. G. CAMPBELL & SON,  
Champaign, Ill.

**LAUNDRIES**  
**Champaign Steam Laundry**  
FOR GOOD WORK  
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

TAILORS  
ESTABLISHED 1892

**LAWDER**  
Exclusive  
Tailoring  
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

**PANITORIUM**  
WOODIE'S PLACE  
504 E. Green st.—40 Main st.  
Champaign, Ill.

**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**  
LANDSCAPE architecture, landscape gardening done by J. Landaw; plants furnished with the landscape work. Champaign, Ill.

**CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS**  
May send advertising to William A. Thompson, Suite 400, First National Bank Building, Champaign.

CITY HALL BOARD  
TO BE CONFIRMED

MEDFORD, Mass.—For confirming the nominations of the five members recently named as a building commission to have charge of the erection of this city's new \$225,000 city hall, the Medford aldermen will hold a session Sept. 9 at city hall, the meeting having been called by Mayor Charles S. Taylor. The mayor will be chairman of the building commission, ex-officio.

The new structure will be erected at the junction of High street, Governors avenue and Bradley road, on land to be purchased from the Gen. S. C. Lawrence estate. Plans will be prepared for the new building as soon as the building commission is confirmed and it is probable that everything will be in readiness to begin the construction work the first of October.

STRIKING SHOE  
WORKERS RETURN

LYNN, Mass.—Nine hundred shoe workers employed at the factory of A. M. Creighton are back at their benches today after they had joined the 34 striking ironers in their refusal to work until the difference with the firm over charges made against operatives for defective work were settled.

The proposal of the Creighton firm that the matter be given to a committee of the ironers' union for arbitration was accepted by the union at a meeting of its executive board Wednesday night. The strike began Monday.

## QUINCY

Ivan G. Smith, submaster, and Edgar G. Parkinson, teacher of the commercial department at the high school, have resigned.

The annual illumination of the Town River Yacht Club will take place tomorrow evening.

The Quincy Yacht Club will hold a party at its clubhouse Friday evening.

## MELROSE

Active campaigning for the Republican and Progressive nominations for representative has begun. Alderman Joshua T. Nowell is to be the Democratic candidate, and there are three Republicans and two Progressives seeking the nomination.

## WINTHROP

A concert will be given at the Winthrop Yacht Club hall this evening.

The merchants of the town will have an outing Sept. 10, and it is hoped to make this hereafter an annual event. The stores will all close at 1 o'clock.

## WEBSTER

The date of opening of the public schools has been changed to Wednesday, following Labor day.

GOWING FAMILY  
HOLDING REUNION

About 100 members of the Gowing Family Association of Wakefield, Reading, Woburn, Wilmington and Somerville gathered today at Thompson's grove, Silver lake, Wilmington, for the twenty-fifth annual reunion.

Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley of the Wakefield school committee presided, at the business meeting held this afternoon. After the meeting, Miss Clara Carter of Woburn entertained the gathering with a humorous historical sketch, "Cupid in the Revolution." The reunion committee comprises Winfield S. Ripley, Jr., of Wakefield, Eugene A. Carter of Somerville, Miss Olivia Norcross of Wilmington and Louis D. Gowing of Woburn.

BANK CASHIERS  
TO HAVE MEETING

MARLBORO, Mass.—The National Bank Cashiers Association of Massachusetts will have a meeting here about the middle of September. Cashier Stillman R. Stevens, president of the association, has announced that a speaker is expected from Washington to explain the new currency bill. Congressman Mitchell is making arrangements to secure the speaker.

The headquarters will be at both the First National and People's banks, and delegates will visit one of the shoe factories. It is expected they will go to Hudson to visit a bank. The dinner will be served at the Wayside inn in Sudbury.

MEXICO SENDS  
\$9,000,000 BULLION

EL PASO, Tex.—More than \$9,000,000 worth of bullion from Chihuahua mines which are operated by Americans was brought out of Mexico at Marfa, Tex. Twelve large four-horse wagons were used. The bullion represents an accumulation of months, revolutionary disturbances having made it unsafe to bring it out sooner, reports the Los Angeles Tribune.

## NEW SNAGBOAT IS ORDERED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The contract for building a new snagboat for use in the Fraser river was let recently by the marine department at Ottawa to the Coquitlam shipbuilding yards, Port Coquitlam. The boat will cost \$21,000, says the Province.

## INK CLEAR ON OLD DEED

PORTLAND, Me.—A warranty deed of almost 42 years, yellowed but with the handwriting still clear, has just been recorded at the county registry of deed. The deed was given by William Spencer, Jr., of Baldwin to Thomas Binford.

## REAL ESTATE

**MARSTON MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.**  
—Commodious country estate on beautiful lake, one-half mile from bay; fine macadam road; six acres land, large colonial house, seventeen rooms, bath, sun-parlor, seven fireplaces, all modern conveniences; large number outbuildings, including garage, icehouse, greenhouse, etc.; vegetable garden, fruit of all kinds, asparagus, magnificent shade trees, tennis court; good reason for selling; low price. For information, views, etc. apply to D. B. J. H. EIGINS, Marston Mills, or C. L. GIFFORD, E. E. Act. Court, Mass.

OWNER wishes to dispose of equity in Brookline modern apartment property. W. H. SNOW, 122 Massachusetts ave.

## HOTELS

**The Anderson**  
102 West 80th Street, NEW YORK  
Between Central Park and Riverside Drive  
COSY, MODERN FAMILY HOTEL  
One, two, three room apartments, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, heated by the year. American dining room; home cooking our specialty. Summer transients entertained.  
MISS ANDERSON, Prop.

## REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

**A Home in California**  
If you wish to invest \$2000 in a home in California that will pay you 8% on the investment and is in one of the most prosperous foothill towns of the state, address W. 400, Monitor Office.

## HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED cottage, all new, within two hundred feet of ocean; handy to Boston; six rooms and bath; hot water heat, electric lights; fine neighborhood; rent reasonable to right party; September 15th to June 1st or part. 1034 Old South Building, Boston. Telephone 6193 Main.

FOR RENT at Reading, Mass., 31 Green st., corner Main—8-room house, modern improvements; centrally located, near electric and steam trains; rent \$22 a month. Apply at the house, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT, Back Bay, off Beacon street, three first class suites, six sunny outside rooms each in high grade apartment house (whole house) at reduced rent. Owner, 212 Barristers Hall, Hay 316, from 10 to 1.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, 4 or 5 furnished housekeeping rooms in good neighborhood, in or near Boston, convenient to grammar and high schools. Add. W. 527, Monitor Office.

## ROOMS

BACK BAY, 38 Westland ave., two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished.

BERRY ST., 249 (near Commonwealth av.)—Furnished room with breakfast if desired. Telephone E. B. 3333-M.

IN BROOKLINE—Private residence where elderly people will find a home with all its privileges; attendants supplied if desired. Tel. BRk. 3633-W.

## GRINDSTONES

**GRINDSTONE AND BEST BLUE-RUBSTONE MANUFACTURERS**  
**Herbert Macgregor & Co.**  
5 HUSTLERGATE  
BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE  
Quotations given F. O. B. Liverpool

## POULTRY

REDUCE the cost of living by buying this house; price \$10, capacity 12 hens; write for free circular showing 20 different cuts. E. C. YOUNG BOX CO., Randolph, Mass.

## ROOMS—NEW YORK

LARGE, small rooms, running water, adjoining bath; private house; reasonable. MRS. J. VAN N. MER, 112 W. 94th st.; tel. 145-J Riverside.

LIGHT, comfortable room for rent to business woman; new apartment, 235 W. 71 st.; phone 4532 Columbus. Miss Snyder.

## HOUSES TO LET—PITTSBURGH

11-ROOM DWELLING on Murray Hill ave., E. E.; house in good repair; will pay to suit tenant. Inquire 1414 Keenan building.

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**  
NEAR business colleges, theaters and shopping districts; rooms with modern conveniences at reasonable rates. 265 S. 9th st. Tel. Filbert 3197-D.

## HELP WANTED—PHILADELPHIA

WANTED—Cook and chambermaid after Sept. 4, in private family of 3, in Germantown, Philadelphia; half sq. from Penn. R. R. station and Wayne ave.; trolley; wages \$5 and \$6. Apply Monitor Office, 1713 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

FLAX STRAW USED  
IN PAPER MAKING

BISMARCK, N. D.—Governor Hanna has received from J. Dexter Pierce of Larimore samples of paper made from North Dakota flax straw.

Two samples of paper were sent to Governor Hanna, one of them a medium weight wrapping paper and the other a tissue. Secretary of State Thomas Hall applied the tester to these papers, found one to test 23 pounds and the tissue paper to test 6 pounds—both tests indicating the great toughness and strong fiber of the paper.

NEW SHEDS READY  
AT FT. WILLIAMS

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Pacific railway has been notified of the completion of its new freight building at the Ft. William steamship drydock. The new building is a double-deck structure, nearly 1000 feet long. The upper story is for the reception of freight by rail and the lower for freight unloaded from vessels and to be loaded on cars.

For unloading rail freight there is a trestle along the rear of the building. Along this side are 19 doors, spaced for freight car openings.

## EDUCATIONAL

**THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL**

Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

**BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON**

Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers.

COURSES—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course.

Every possible requisite is afforded for personal safety, rapid progress, with cheerful and inspiring surroundings.

This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners.

Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 8th.

H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON  
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL  
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H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISING

TRUNKS AND BAGS

BUY  
**Bankhardt's**  
TRUNKS  
AND  
LEATHER GOODS  
438-440 BAKER ST.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$2.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BENZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

## Cincinnati Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 1008 First National Bank bldg.

## KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

**MEN'S APPAREL**  
**F. A. COWLBECK CO.**  
Sell the Better Things  
That Men Wear  
HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES  
AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
106 West Main Street

## BARBER SHOPS

CLEAN BATH ROOMS; laundry agency; safety razors sharpened by electrical machine; best of tonsorial work. W. J. ALLCOCK, 124 W. Main st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

## BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality. We guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY, 204-306 W. Main st.; phone 726.

## CLEANERS

THE PARIS Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main st. Our time is devoted to the public for first-class work. Phone 157.

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**  
**OTTO F. HAHN**  
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1635.  
1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

**MARION TYLER**  
Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc.  
402 Kimball Hall. Tel. Drexel 2681, Chicago.

## ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—To lady employed, pleasant room in Kenwood. T-R. 520 Gas bldg., Chicago.

## LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD  
Attorney and counselor  
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

EASIER  
WASH DAYS  
TRY A  
Kalamazoo Washer  
for 30 days and see  
what fine work  
it does.

FACTORY TO YOU—ONLY  
**\$4.00**  
No jobbers or dealers profits  
Write us for catalog today.  
Kalamazoo Manufacturing Company  
424 No. Church Street  
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

350 VARIETIES  
**QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP**  
81 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

## JEWELRY

W. E. TAYLOR  
15 years with Smith, Patterson Co.  
JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH  
Repairing and Order Work  
6 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

## LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE  
Counselor-at-Law  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
New York address 503 W. 150th st.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## HELP WANTED

THROUGH THIS ADVERTISEMENT the way is open to the right person to desirable business connection. Ability, clothes, manners, conscience, energy, are what you are asked to supply. We supply place, work, methods, money. Give telephone in reply. C. A. NICHOLS CO., Springfield, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, English, seeks entire charge of professing gentleman's or delicate lady's household, or would assist lady entertaining largely. W-228 Monitor Office.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear  
in all editions of

SATURDAY'S  
MONITOR

Should reach the  
Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN  
FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper  
Classification

Those Wishing to Buy Real Estate, Hire Apartments or Place Mortgages Will Find on the Real Estate Page a List of Advertisers Representing Nearly Every Section of the Country

If their offerings do not interest you select the Real Estate Broker who specializes in the locality you desire and you will find that he has a much larger list to select from than appears in his advertisement. You will get better service and more individual attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish you with the names of reliable brokers in any locality in Metropolitan Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT  
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.



# U.S. Army Plans for Aviation to Come in Congress

## Result of Hearings Before Military Committee Is Recommendation for Corps of Airmen With Appropriation for Work

### TACTICS DEVELOPED

WASHINGTON—At the session of Congress beginning in December, important steps will be taken by the government to fix the status and size of the aviation corps of the army, and, presumably, to make such appropriations as in time will insure the establishment of a corps that will correspond in size and efficiency to that maintained by the great powers of Europe. Pressure is being brought to bear upon Congress to such end by the leading officers of the army, who point out that the United States is far behind in developing this latest means of defense, and that vigorous action is essential if we are to be kept even in sight of what is going on elsewhere.

Important hearings on the subject of army aviation have just been concluded by the House committee on military affairs, which will use the information thus secured when it gets around to framing an army appropriation bill next winter. A bill already has been introduced providing for an aviation corps in the army, and to it the hearings were directed. The pending bill was introduced with a view to obtaining as much expert opinion as was available in the regular army and elsewhere, and the documentary report of the committee will embrace not only the testimony of experts, but official papers submitted by the chief signal officer of the army, under whom the proposed aviation bureau will perhaps be placed.

Officers of the army want Congress to place mechanical flight on a firm basis, with means of development in the way of equipment and organization. The value of aviation in the recent war in the Balkans has been studied, and the House committee has been told the results.

The net result of the hearings was to inform Congress that the army and navy need this new aid in the military art, which, according to experts, will contribute to the efficiency of reconnaissance, and in time to the facilities of transportation, impart a new element to fire control and furnish an effective form of attack. Riley Scott, one of the

expert witnesses, described his achievements in the accuracy of placing bombs in the French competition, where he carried off honors. The committee showed particular interest in what he had to say about the vulnerability of the Panama canal, which he claimed could be put out of commission by a fleet of aeroplanes each dropping 500 pounds of nitroglycerine, and about the ease with which an enemy could destroy New York and other seacoast cities by placing incendiary bombs, without being prevented by the coast fortifications or by a naval defending force.

It has been arranged that Mr. Scott is to put his theories to a practical test at San Diego, to show what can be done in the form of aerial attack with explosives. The conservative military view at present is that aviation should be chiefly confined to reconnaissance.

Mr. Scott, who was formerly an officer of the United States army, said he had been able to drop bombs with accuracy at heights of 656 feet and at half a mile in the French competitions. At 656 feet he lodged 12 out of 15 projectiles in 50 minutes within a circle of 33 feet radius, each weighing 150 pounds. At half a mile he lodged 12 out of 15 projectiles within a square of 120 feet.

Mr. Scott told the committee that, in his judgment, the aeroplane was destined to become a highly destructive military weapon, and he pointed out that it could be used with great effect in sieges and in attacks against headquarters. In attacks against fortifications it would be possible to drop a shell containing 500 pounds of nitroglycerine and thereby put out of commission a disappearing gun carriage, and the same thing was true of a mortar battery.

In attacks on cities, he cited New York by way of illustration, but said his remarks would apply with equal force to any seacoast city of this country or the world. A fleet of aeroplanes could so place incendiary bombs as to produce a conflagration which would be beyond control and cause the destruction of the city. This development of the aeroplane was still for the future, he admitted, but probably not of the distant future. It is its accuracy with which bombs can be placed by aeroplanes which is to be tested at San Diego.

Mr. Scott's remarks about the vulnerability of the Panama canal excited much comment in the military committee. He said there would be no difficulty in dropping 500 to 1000 pounds of nitroglycerine, thus closing the canal within an hour's time after the beginning of the aerial attack. Asked as to the method of protection against such an attack, he said

that aircraft must be attacked by aircraft.

Capt. William Mitchell, of the signal corps of the army, on duty with the general staff, told the House committee that there should be at least 62 aviation officers in the army, including three for duty in this city for administrative control, nine on the staff of the aviation school, 40 with the aviation squadron, and 10 for emergencies. Congress, he said, should set apart at least \$1,000,000 a year for aviation.

## BILL INTRODUCED AGAINST SHIPPING PRISON PRODUCTS

### Progressive Party Measure Presented by California Congressman, Carrying Out Program

WASHINGTON—Explaining in its first section that its purpose is to prevent unfair competition in interstate commerce between the products of convict labor and the products of free labor, a bill prohibiting interstate transportation of convict-made goods was introduced into Congress Wednesday by John I. Nolan of California.

The bill provides for a label on non-convict-made goods and provides penalties for the shipper or transportation company that aids in the state transportation of goods manufactured in prisons. The bill is the ninth measure introduced on the Progressive congressional program. It is counted as a fulfillment of the party pledge to work for the abolition of convict contract labor system substituting a system of prison production for governmental consumption only.

## LORD STRATHCONA TO SPEAK

NEW YORK—Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in England, is to speak at the dinner of the American Bar Association in Montreal Sept. 1, according to an announcement made here Wednesday. He is now on the way to America.

## ALBERTA AGENT APPOINTED

EDMONTON, Alta.—John A. Reid, late deputy provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan, and now financial commissioner for Regina, has been appointed agent for Alberta in connection with the provincial office recently opened in London.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

It is stated that the negroes of the United States own property to the value of \$700,000,000, which exceeds the possessions of the white peasants of Russia. This indicates that the negro race as a whole is more frugal and industrious than the one of its members who, when chided for idling, remarked, "A negro don't has to work till he has 'em, has he?"

Football is sprouting in various sections of the country, but it will be several weeks before it is up high enough to kick to good advantage.

The publishers of Mr. Roosevelt's autobiography, which is about to appear, will no doubt substitute for the worn "Finis," the phrase, "To be continued."

The Hague peace conference agreed that the sensational newspapers of the world are in a measure responsible for stirring up international warfare. No one can doubt that a pretty large section of the public press is quite too eager to announce the faintest rumors of war in "cannon" type.

The readiness with which the Chinese have been giving up their queues is explained on the ground that there has been no religious or moral significance expressed in the wearing of them. The queue was merely a habit that had grown upon them for centuries and to which they were very much attached.

The superiority of nature over art has been set forth by recent crop reports from the middle West which prove that while the operations of the Chicago board of trade cannot affect the growing crops, the condition of the crops has a powerful and immediate effect on the operations of the board of trade.

## FOWL COLLECTION IS WORTH \$10,000

WINNIPEG, Man.—With a collection of water fowl specimens said to be worth \$10,000, Professor Jobb, who spent several months at Water Hen on Lake Winnipegosis, collecting for the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, left for that city Wednesday.

## MIDDLE WEST SCHOOLBOYS TO BUILD OWN GYMNASIUM

WASHINGTON—Boys in the Ishpeming, Mich., high school repair the school buildings for pay, conduct a cooperative school farm for profit, and are about to erect a gymnasium for their school in the same business-like way they have learned to do other things for themselves and the community. All this work is under the direct supervision of the regular school authorities, according to H. W. Foght, of the United States bureau of education.

For the past six years, Mr. Foght says, high school students from the manual training department have been employed to repair the various city school buildings. During one summer \$9000 was thus paid for student labor. The boys have repaired roofs, laid cement floors, built brick walls, and installed plumbing fixtures. The gymnasium to be erected by the boys is from plans drawn by seniors in the high school.

Particularly successful has been the cooperative farm enterprise. Superintendent Scribner induced the board of education to rent a patch of ground on the edge of the city, and at the same time procured \$500 for development expenses. Sixty-four boys responded to a call for volunteers to form an association. They were immediately organized into three working squads, each with its own "boss." The boys made their own rules, and they carry them out. Strict discipline is enforced and drones are not tolerated. As a first step, six acres was planted to potatoes, cabbages and strawberries. It is the plan ultimately to plant 20 acres in strawberries for the northern markets. The boys receive 10 cents an hour for their labor and they are to have 7½ cents additional when the products are marketed.

These plans to meet the actual needs of the community through its schools developed out of peculiar local conditions. Ishpeming is a mining and industrial town of some 13,000 inhabitants in the upper Michigan peninsula. Under the state law, children are not allowed to work in the mines and factories until they are 18 years. The compulsory age is 14. As there are almost no other industries in the region, there is more than the usual danger of "drifting" on the part of growing boys. It was to meet the problem of these boys that the practical experiments were undertaken and the results have amply justified the effort. Not only have the boys become interested in school, but their parents have had brought to them in a thoroughly understandable way the direct economic value of education.

## J. M. HANAFORD ELECTED TO HEAD NORTHERN PACIFIC

NEW YORK—Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company Wednesday elected Jule M. Hanaford to the presidency, to succeed Howard Elliott, who, on Sept. 1 will go to the New Haven as president of that road.

The directors also voted to amend the bylaws of the company to provide for the new office of chairman of the board of directors, which is to be filled by Col. William T. Clough, who for many years has been the first vice-president in charge of the New York office.

After his election the new head of the Northern Pacific said there would be no change in the policy pursued by the company.

## FILM SHOWS BEES AT HONEYMAKING

WASHINGTON—A motion picture film has been completed by the department of agriculture showing bees engaged in honey-making. The film is designed to be one of the most remarkable ever taken by the department.

It is to be included in the series the government is getting out for educational purposes along agricultural lines.

## AGAINST SUMMER SESSIONS

WASHINGTON—A bill to prevent summer sessions of Congress has been introduced by Representative Thompson of Illinois, a Progressive. He proposes that in the year of the long sessions it shall convene in October instead of December.

## PAPER COMPANIES MERGED

RICHMOND, Va.—The Richmond Paper Manufacturing Company has transferred its manufacturing plant to the Standard Paper Manufacturing Company, says the Virginian.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

For the accommodation of members of the Veteran Firemen's League en route to the Lowell muster today the Boston & Maine road furnished two 12-car special trains from North station at 8:15 and 8:30 o'clock this morning. Specials will return from Lowell at 8:45 and 7 p.m.

The private Pullman car "Plymouth Rock," occupied by Henry A. Berwind and party, passed through Boston today en route from York Harbor, Me., to Radnor, Pa., via the Boston & Maine road and the Federal express.

The Boston and Albany roads excursion No. 11 from Springfield to Boston and return today consisted of two 12-car special trains, which arrived at South station at 9:22 and 9:32 a.m., returning at 7:40 and 8 p.m.

The Boston American Baseball Club, occupying two reserved Pullman cars, arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany road from Syracuse, N. Y., at 7:05 o'clock this morning.

The Lehigh Valley railroad private car No. 352, occupied by Henry Topping and party, passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., to Stamford, Conn.

The operating department of the New Haven road is assembling buffet and vestibule coach equipment at South station yard in anticipation of record business Saturday and Sunday.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany road has received from the Allston shops eight standard passenger engines which have been rebuilt for Boston and South Framingham service.

The construction department of the terminal division Boston & Maine road is installing new iron cords in draw bridge No. 3 across the Charles river using a derrick car and steam lighter after traffic hours.

George H. Folger, assistant general superintendent, and George H. Foote, train master Boston & Maine road were guests of Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company yesterday on an inspection trip over the South station property.

## DR. MCMURTRY IS PRESIDENT

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Dr. James G. McMurtry, teacher of languages, has been named president of Drury College to take the place of Dr. J. Henry George, according to the Chicago Journal.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

CYLINDER PRESSMAN—Opening about Sept. 10 for good all-round man; permanent position; none but reliable need apply; give references. The F. B. GORIE PRESS, Boston, Mass.

DRAPERY SALESMAN—CHANDLER & CO. 151 Tremont st., Boston, require thoroughly experienced drapery salesman. Apply to Mr. A. CROSSLAND.

ELEVATOR BOY WANTED—Must be over 18 and have references. RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO., 429 Boylston st., Boston.

ELEVATOR BOYS WANTED (2)—Must be over 18, American born, good wages. Apply Thursday at 5 to 7, or by letter, JOHN HENDERSON, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

MAN OR WOMAN wanted for high-grade work in office capacity. Washington, D. C.; exceptional opportunity; give telephone in reply. C. A. NICHOLS CO., Springfield, Mass.

SALESMAN—CHANDLER & CO. 151 Tremont st., Boston, require thoroughly experienced drapery salesman. Apply to Mr. A. CROSSLAND.

STATIONERY BOY wanted to help on furniture truck, open all the year; low wages; but a good home. WILLARD L. POTTER, Nantuxet Inn, Orleans, Mass.

WANTED—A first-class bushelman; one that can do new alterations and repair work. M. J. BLANCHER, 29 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Man for general work, small country hotel, open all the year; low wages; but a good home. WILLARD L. POTTER, Nantuxet Inn, Orleans, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced washman for wet wash dept. SUPERIOR LAUNDRY CO., Superior pl., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Worsted spinners, spoolers, winders and twisters, by lot only. HILLSBOROUGH MILLS, Wilton, N. H.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—Experienced, with best references. RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO., 429 Boylston st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, Roxbury, \$8-\$10 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATION EMPLOYMENT (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (Protestant), Swedish or German preferred, neat and experienced; references required. Good wages. Address: MRS. HENRY ELLIOTT, Thompson, Conn., Box 38, 301 W. 1st.

GILL WANTED for general work; white preferred. MRS. J. R. PECK, 40 Winchester st., Brookline, Mass.

GILL wanted for general housework for family of 4. Apply MRS. J. A. SMITH, 70 E. 1st st., East Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Competent maid wanted in small family where another maid is kept. MRS. F. P. HARVEY, 97 Woburn st., Reading, Mass.; tel. 142-2-3.

KITCHEN WORK—Reliable colored woman, experienced, apply MARTINS CAFE, 701 South st., Roslindale, Mass.

MAN OR WOMAN wanted for high-grade work in office capacity. Washington, D. C.; exceptional opportunity; give telephone in reply. C. A. NICHOLS CO., Springfield, Mass.

MAID WANTED—Capable, general housework maid; good wages; no laundry; family of 3 adults and 2 small children; must be good plain cook; references required. MRS. E. H. BILE, 61 Westbourne rd., Newton Center; phone Newton 26, 301 W. 1st.

MAID wanted for general housework. Protestant; 86 weeks. MRS. F. J. ROSS, 28 Court rd., Winthrop Center, Mass. Tel. 513-M. Winthrop.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted early in September; other household duties required; no cooking or washing; 4 in family; give references. The F. B. GORIE PRESS, Boston, Mass.

NURSERY WORK—Girl to give part of her time, going home nights to help with children and light housework. MRS. CARL KING, Address until Aug. 30, 43 Druce st., Brookline, Mass. (303-W). Permanent address, 7 St. John st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

OPERATORS, experienced on muslin underwear, steady work good pay. STANDARD MFG. CO., 77 Bedford st., Boston.

RELIABLE WOMAN, young or middle-aged, to assist in caring for children during the day; call or address: MRS. DE LAND, 33 Prospect av., Wollaston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted for September to February; \$8-\$10 week apply 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. HERMAN GOLDBERGER, 250 Devonshire st., Boston.

STRONG, RELIABLE GIRL or woman (Protestant preferred) for general housework in private family. K. DEXTER, 102 Farm, Sugar Hill, N. H.

TWO CAPABLE SECOND GIRLS (Protestant), colored or white; must go home to parents; references. MRS. R. PRATT, 436 Cifton st., Malden, Mass. Call before 8 p.m.

WATKINS—Smart, reliable young colored girl of good appearance wanted; 84 week, board and room. Apply MARTINS CAFE, 701 South st., Roslindale, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced washman for wet wash dept. SUPERIOR LAUNDRY CO., Superior pl., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Worsted spinners, spoolers, winders and twisters, by lot only. HILLSBOROUGH MILLS, Wilton, N. H.

WANTED—Experienced washman for wet wash dept. SUPERIOR LAUNDRY CO., Superior pl., Springfield, Mass.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—Experienced, with best references. RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO., 429 Boylston st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, Roxbury, \$8-\$10 week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATION EMPLOYMENT (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (Protestant), Swedish or German preferred, neat and experienced; references required. Good wages. Address: MRS. HENRY ELLIOTT, Thompson, Conn., Box 38, 301 W. 1st.

GILL WANTED for general work; white preferred. MRS. J. R. PECK, 40 Winchester st., Brookline, Mass.

GILL wanted for general housework for family of 4. Apply MRS. J. A. SMITH, 70 E. 1st st., East Boston.

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MAID wanted for general housework. Protestant; 86 weeks. MRS. F. J. ROSS, 28 Court rd., Winthrop Center, Mass. Tel. 513-M. Winthrop.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Millinery maker, MARIELE, 250 Main st., rm. 502, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; good wages. Apply to MRS. R. B. BIGGS, 3 Hillside av., Amesbury, Mass.; phone 32.

WANTED—Experienced hand folders, circular folders, pamphlet covers, folding machine feeders, wire stitchers and gatherers. THE BOSTON MAILING CO., 284 Atlantic st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for country; 55 week; permanent employment if satisfactory. In family. Address by letter only. MRS. D. JENNEY, 41 Worcester sq., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE  
MAN of 28 having thorough practical knowledge of law, credits, collections, advertising, selling by mail and office management, wants position, executive or otherwise, with responsible firm, with opportunity to advance by increasing business. L. FARNHILL, Box 415, Colchester, Vt.

AMERICAN MAN, 12 years' experience in grocery business desires position; all references; also some electrical experience. A. POSTER, 24 Crighton st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Young man, good habits, best of references and experience. CHAS. F. JAMES, 42 Andrew st., Boston.

ATTENDANT, companion or general housework; city or country. AUSTIN E. WILLIAMS, 496 Tremont st., care J. W. B. POSTER, 24 Crighton st., Roxbury, Mass.

BELL BOY, running elevator, etc., colored young man wants any general work. GEORGE J. SCOTT, 63 Magee st., Cambridge, Mass.

BOY (19) wants position on farm; strictly temperate; good worker; 3 years' experience in farm work. E. J. WEST THAYER, Box P, Northampton, Mass.

BOY (15), Protestant, completed one year high school, wants permanent position; car driver, public; 8 years' experience in grocery business; good references. GEORGE BRADY, 10 Revere st., Canton, Mass.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHOREMAN (colored) wants employment; understands furnaces and all general work; references. NAT RILEY, 26 Maple st., Cambridge, Mass.

COLLEGE STUDENT, well recommended, desires position in family. JAMES, 22 Huntington av., Boston.

COOKING or counter work; restaurant position wanted by man willing to help out in any line. CHARLES BLANCHARD, 1A Concord sq., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN, expert on half-tones and color work, wishes position anywhere in New England states; best of references. H. W. HATCH, 19 Greenwood st., Hartford, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN—Young man with technical and 7 years' practical automobile experience desires position in drafting or experimental department. J. R. STENGER, 7 Rockwell st., Winthrop, Conn.

ELECTRICIAN—Young man (19) desires position. FRED A. CORNOCK, 6 W. 11th st., Lowell, Mass.

ENGINEER, third class, wants position; young married man; steady; sober; can show best of references; good experience. HOWARD E. PILLSBURY, 140A Pearl st., Somerville, Mass.

ENGLISH BOY (16), just arrived, wants work in mechanical trade; willing and honest; good habits. ERNEST THINGIT, 577 Blue Hill av., Roxbury, Mass.

EXPERIENCED HOUSE PAINTER or general jobber wants employment; call or write. WALTER P. ROONEY, Greenleaf st., Boston.

FOREMAN (24) would like position requiring executive ability; all-round handy man, steam engineer (unlicensed), married, best references. WM. F. KRAUSE, 17 Northcross st., Arlington, Mass.

GARAGE MAN, all-round worker, wants situation, private or public; 8 years' experience and good references. DAVID W. LOUGHERAN, 2010 Washington st., Boston.

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AMERICAN MAN, 12 years' experience in grocery business desires position; all references; also some electrical experience. A. POSTER, 24 Crighton st., Roxbury, Mass.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER-American woman desires position in refined home; capable of taking care of household; references. MRS. MARY NICHOLSON, 72 Montgomery St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-American Protestant desires position in refined home; capable of taking care of household; references. MRS. MARY NICHOLSON, 72 Montgomery St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-companion, dressmaking or hotel position desired by American Protestant woman; good cook and seamstress; can take full charge. HELEN HOYT, 21 Bellingham Ave., Beaumont, Mass., Tel. Revere 2.

HOUSEKEEPER-Competent American woman (5) desires position; small family; country not objectionable; references. MRS. ALICE B. RUSSELL, 50 Bailey St., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. Milton 72-2.

HOUSEKEEPER-wants situation with adults employed or elderly couple; experienced in housework and a good cook. MISS HATTIE KENNEY, 60 Baker St., Cliftondale, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-desires position of trust; fully competent, family 1 or 2 adults; American; excellent references; references. Address MRS. JAMES C. MRS. A. F. Alexander, 107 Norfolk Ave., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-wants situation with elderly couple. MARY KING, care Mrs. J. W. King, 31 W. Newton St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-managing or companion for lady; good seamstress; wants situation; good references; given and required. MISS KATE OLDS, Norwich, Windsor, Ct.

HOUSEKEEPER-Domestic science graduate; desires position in institution; references. Address MRS. L. NICHOLS, Littleton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT or companion for elderly couple; references. Address MRS. W. H. COLE, Box 102, Saco, Me.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted by American middle-aged lady of refinement; capable of handling household; small family or with elderly lady; pleasant, refined home preferred to high salary; \$4 per week; no laundry; references. Address J. WHEELWRIGHT, R. F. D. No. 107, Windsor Station, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT-English Protestant woman; wants position with elderly couple; in small family near Boston where one maid is kept; or would go with refined elderly couple; references. Address MRS. C. ROBERTS, Y. W. C. A., Berkeley St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted with an elderly couple or lady by a refined, neat, economical woman (25) with good little girl of 10; references. Address MRS. W. H. COLE, Box 102, Saco, Me.

HOUSEWORK wanted in small family by neat, reliable colored woman; good plain cook. MISS STEWART, 654 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

KINDERGARTEN GRADUATE desires position as governess in Boston or vicinity; not necessarily residential; references. MISS MARGARET ROBINSON, 16 Humphrey Pl., Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-responsible, capable of taking general work; wants employment. MRS. M. JOHNSON, 70 Cabot St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Young reliable woman wants position in day or evening; references. Address MRS. ANNIE HAYES, 4 Stevens St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (Swedish), first-class, would like washing to take home; references. Address MRS. DAHL, 34 Prairie Ave., Auburndale, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-wants work by the day or at home; will mend and darn gentlemen's shirts. Address MRS. LOUISA, 209 Shawmut Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-wants work by the day. Address MRS. WILLIAMS, 35 Howard St., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-Reliable colored woman wants work mornings; also to take home. Address MRS. W. H. COLE, Box 102, Saco, Me.

LAUNDRESS (colored), experienced, desires work at home; references. Address MRS. ANNIE KILEY, 25 Magee St., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants work by day or week; references. Address MRS. A. WRIGHT, 72 Reed St., Roxbury.

LAUNDRY WORK wanted by colored woman; in or out of city. MRS. J. MILES, 38 Dover St., Boston.

LAUNDRY and cleaning wanted by day or week. Address MRS. HARRIS, 77 Newland St., Boston.

LINEN ROOM WORK wanted, or position as assistant housekeeper, by capable, adaptable woman. Address MRS. COCK, 32 Cottage St., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID (colored) wants situation with lady or children; references. Address MRS. JOSEPHINE SMITH, 21 Camden St., Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

MILITARY TEACHER, formerly connected with United States Army, desires similar position, Boston or vicinity; satisfactory references. Address MRS. CAROLINE HAMILTON, 72 Batavia St., Suite 35, Boston.

MORNING OR CHAMBERWORK wanted by capable maid; would consider general in small family. Address MRS. ANDERSON, 31 Hill St., Boston.

NURSEMAID or companion to elderly lady; references. Address MRS. L. THURMAN, 31 Everett, Mass.

NURSEMAID-Refined young colored woman wants position in refined home; references. Address MRS. VICTORINE BOLLERS, 28 Westminster St., Rox.

PHOTOGRAPHY-Young woman would like position as photographer; finished in first-class studio; satisfactory references. Address MRS. M. H. CONDON, 141 Bedford St., Boston.

POSITION wanted in hairdressing and manicure; references. Address MRS. M. G. THOMAS, 46 Pleasant Park Rd., Winthrop, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment by the day; experienced in sewing, repairing, cutting and fitting; reduced price until September; references. Address LOUISE ROSSMAN, Winthrop, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS would like plain sewing with first-class; references from former employers; desires position with good, reliable family; salary \$15. Address MRS. MARY WYMAN, 130 Circuit Rd., Winthrop, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady with experience desires permanent position. Address MRS. ANDREA DAHL, 230 Newbury Ave., Atlantic, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable of taking dictation; references. Address MRS. AUSTIN, 115 Haviland St., Boston.

TEACHER for entrance to grammar schools; Gordon system of phonetics used; references. Address MRS. CARUTHERS, 34 Trenton St., East Boston.

STUDENT, special afternoon course, wishes position mornings, 8-12; some clerical experience; references. Address MRS. L. A. LAMBERT, 105 Gainsboro St., Suite 4, Boston.

SUPERVISOR-Highly trained, capable, capable woman of refinement; capable, dependable, desires position in household having one or two maids; Boston preferred. Address MRS. Q. Box 441, W. Haven, Conn.

TRAVELING COMPANION-Young lady with experience in foreign travel and reference in France, college graduate, linguist, teacher of experience; references exchanged. Address MRS. GERTRUDE STEPHENS, 50 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass.

UPSTAIRS WORK and plain sewing and mending in small family wanted by American woman of middle age; in exchange for good home and small pay; or would consider housekeeping for a business couple. Address MRS. M. A. BATES, Arlington Heights, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TYPEWRITER or office assistant-Position desired in mercantile office; best references. Address MRS. E. M. THOMAS, 105 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.; tel. 1258-W. Som.

WANTED by industrious, reliable young colored girl, light housework or second work in small family where she can attend evening school; references. Address MRS. STANLEY COOKE, 20 Braeburn Rd., Auburndale, Mass. Phone Newton 270.

WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of 3 adults; must be good plain cook; no laundry. Address MRS. D. C. PEARSON, 105 No. 1, Manchester, N. H.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER-Young American woman wants situation with one or two adults by Sept. 1; Brooklyn or Boston preferred; excellent references; only those desiring and appreciating intelligent service reply. Address MRS. C. BOLTON, Station A, Falmouth, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or companion; refined, middle-aged German woman wants position in family of 3 adults; references. Address MRS. HENRY FLETCHER, South Paris, Me.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants situation, or as linen room woman, caretaker or companion. Address REXTER, 12 Rutland St., Boston.

YOUNG LADY having 5 years' experience in first-class confectionery store in Boston would like position in Los Angeles, Calif. Address MRS. C. LUTON, 309 Green St., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, educated and refined, with 4 years' experience of travel abroad; desires position in family of 3 adults; best references. Address MRS. STILLA R. HENNE, 100 Newbury St., Newbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY (21) would like position as cashier or office work; 3 years' experience; good worker; first-class references; references. Address MRS. E. WASSERMAN, 32 Linwood St., Malden, Mass.

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

LITHOGRAPHIC two-color pressman wanted in Boston; good, steady position. Answer full particulars to B. PRINCE, 122 E. 12th St., New York City.

MAN WANTED-Reliable, industrious, unmarried, who understands care of thoroughbred cattle and farming. F. A. TING, 1000 Main St., Boston.

SALESMEN-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced salesmen for their new clothing store. Apply at office of General Manager.

WANTED-Man and wife to work on farm; man to take care of sleep and poultry; wife to do housework; references. Address SHADYBROOK FARMS, South Berlin, N. Y.

ADDRESS-Reliable, first-class, would like washing to take home; references. Address MRS. DAHL, 34 Prairie Ave., Auburndale, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-wants work by the day or at home; will mend and darn gentlemen's shirts. Address MRS. LOUISA, 209 Shawmut Ave., Roxbury, Mass.

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TEACHER for entrance to grammar schools; Gordon system of phonetics used; references. Address MRS. CARUTHERS, 34 Trenton St., East Boston.

STUDENT, special afternoon course, wishes position mornings, 8-12; some clerical experience; references. Address MRS. L. A. LAMBERT, 105 Gainsboro St., Suite 4, Boston.

SUPERVISOR-Highly trained, capable, capable woman of refinement; capable, dependable, desires position in household having one or two maids; Boston preferred. Address MRS. Q. Box 441, W. Haven, Conn.

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## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Industrious, well educated, resourceful, musical, to direct activities of girl just out of school, afternoons 1 to 6, 5 days a week; references. Address MRS. E. M. THOMAS, 105 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.; tel. 1258-W. Som.

WANTED-Caretaker Sept. 1; part work in select rooming house; husband working; references. Address MRS. KATE JONES, 115 W. 12th St., New York.

WANTED-Experienced mother's helper with good references, to take charge of three children under 10. Address MRS. JAMES M. ANDREWS, 13 Stratford Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER-Woman, middle-aged, wanted several weeks for family of one adult and two girls in school; references. Address MRS. KILPATRICK, 435 East 4th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, purchasing, confidential representative; any legitimate employment, advised by letter only; references. Address MRS. HOWARD HAMILTON, 113 Broadway, New York.

BOOKKEEPER (33), married, 15 years' experience, wishes position with A1 concern; furnished with references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

BOY (17) desires employment at anything useful; mail clerk or clerical work preferred; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

BOY (15), small, wants position at anything; outside work preferred; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

CARPENTER, first-class, wants work on building; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

CARPENTER and cabinetmaker (32), A1 mechanic, desires position with institution; six years in last place; able to take charge of entire building; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR-Experienced mechanic and careful driver; temperate and reliable; best references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

CHEF (Japanese) wants position, hotel or club; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

CLERK-Young man speaking English, German, Italian, Polish, Slavic, Hungarian, etc.; desires position in office; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

COACHMAN, married, with family, desires position in gentleman's place; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

CONFECTIONER, first-class, on candies, cream, fruit, etc.; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

DESIGNER and trimmer of ladies' hats; desires position in New York City. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

DRIVER (23), single, experienced, outside driving, references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

GENERAL WORK-Young man (23) of address position at anything; willing to work. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

GENERAL WORK wanted in country, where duties are light, by American (35), discharged Sept. 5; please state full particulars by letter to J. H. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

GOVERNOR-Cultured, refined young man; desires position in office; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young married man, desires management or head clerkship; thoroughly experienced. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

HOUSEWORK-Young man (23) of address position at anything; willing to work. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

LICENSED MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR wants work afternoons and nights; 3 years' experience. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

LITERARY WORK or teaching, full or part time, wanted by B. D. graduate of University of Chicago. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

REAL ESTATE MAN, honest, reliable, young and progressive, will take care of buying and selling; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

REPRESENTATIVE-SALESMAN-Experienced, energetic, successful; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

REPRESENTATIVE-Experienced, energetic, successful; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

SALESMAN position or inside work wanted by A1 man; good position; references. Address MRS. L. L. LAYNE, 1014 10th St., New York.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CARETAKER-Swiss woman (24), speaks French, German, English, wishes couple of hours a day, or few days per week; capable of taking care of children; home at night; no cards. Call MRS. FLUGEL, 14 Convent Ave., New York.

CLERK IN STORE-Position wanted by experienced, energetic, references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

COMPANION-Refined young woman desires position as companion to lady or children; best references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

COMPANION, resident or traveling, or housekeeper for small family; refined woman; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged lady wants position of responsibility; good reader and seamstress. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

CORSETIER-Refined young lady, experienced as seamstress for made-to-measure corsets, desires permanent position in store; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

DAY WORKER, wash, iron, cleaning, at \$1.50 per day. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

DAY'S WORK wanted, cleaning in office or in private families by the day; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

DRESSMAKER, A1, desires employment in dressmaking; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes work on dressmaking; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes employment by the day; city or country; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires position in office; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

HEAD HOUSEKEEPER wants position in first-class hotel; thoroughly experienced. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, executive ability, careful, would like position as manager of household; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

HOUSEWORK-Refined woman, broad experience, desires position in institution or home, in New England preferred; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

MOTHER'S HELPER-Refined woman, capable of doing all household work; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or expert legal stenographer; competent to take charge of correspondence; also capable of superior stenographic work; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

SEAMSTRESS-Neat, capable young woman; desires position in dressmaking; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

SEAMSTRESS-wants employment by the day; plain sewing, alterations or mending; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent and private secretary, thoroughly trained, with 10 years' experience; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

TYPIST wants position; 3 years' experience with public stenographer; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

WOMAN of experience and ability would like position in college, seminary or first-class institution; references. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, would like position in institution; care of lines, etc.; can sew. Address MRS. MARY JONES, 420 E. 16th St., Bronx, New York.

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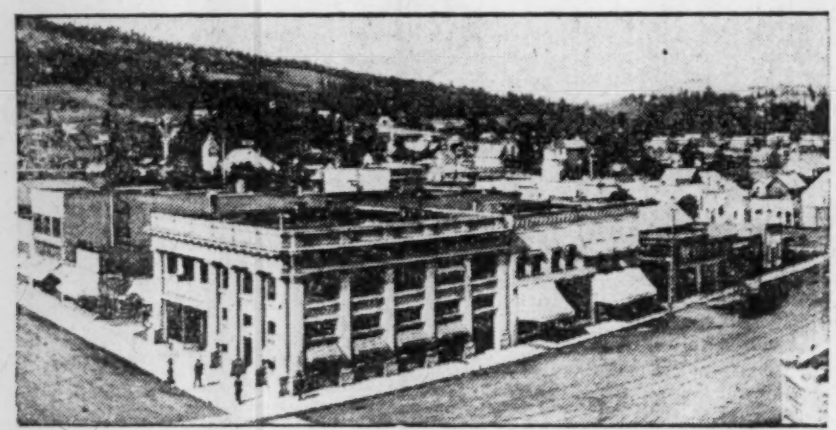
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<p>ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office in the home may be found at BARRY, HEALE &amp; CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.</p> <p>ANDERSONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. B. F. MACY. 410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3909.</p> <p>BIBLES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue. S. MARRAS, 410 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3909.</p> <p>BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chemicals. G. H. WORCESTER &amp; CO., 45 Exchange st., Boston.</p> <p>BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE. J. B. HUNTER &amp; CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.</p> <p>CAMERAS and CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER &amp; CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.</p> <p>CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS &amp; SWEET, 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3909.</p> <p>CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MISS J. C. 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CRYDERMAN 807 Gas Building Phone Main 5828</p> <p>DEVELOPING, Printing and Enlarging—Satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt service. Disc. to trade. Herbert M. Payne, 308 E. Phila. ave. Tel. North 2322.</p> <p>DIAMOND MERCHANT and SILVER SMITH—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold sts. Main 2193.</p> <p>DRESSMAKING MRS. J. M. HARDING 72 Medbury st. Tel. North 4825-J</p> <p>ELECTRIC FIXTURES, Tungsten lamps, shades, portable lamps, electric cooking and household conveniences. CENTRAL STATE SUPPLY COMPANY, 61 Washington blvd. Tel. Cherry 2971.</p> <p>EXPRESSING and Delivering promptly attended to. W. E. DARLING and Roy H. Gaze, 1347 Jefferson ave. E. East 403.</p> <p>FINE TABLE DELICACIES, fruit, vegetables, cheese and smoked meats. Frank Kirchessner, 983 Mack ave. Ridge 2431.</p> <p>FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED Floral Decorations. Mail Orders Filled. FETTERS, 114 Farmer St.</p> <p>FURNISHINGS FOR MEN ANGER &amp; KANOUSE The Time Savings Bank bldg. Tel. Main 163.</p> <p>FURS—August sale. A straight 20 per cent discount on our entire stock. The House of George, 250 Woodward Ave.</p> <p>GOODWIN CORSET SHOP CORA A. KERR, special fitter for Goodwin Corsets, room 514, Washington Arcade. Tel. Cherry 3255-R.</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS—Furniture, Rugs and Stoves, etc. SUMNER CO., cor. Mich. and 4th avs. Tel. Cherry 3727-J.</p> <p>IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY, Hanger, neckwear and hosiery. The Edgy-Frost Company, 984 Woodward, cor. Warren.</p> <p>JEWELRY, diamonds, watches, silverware and stationery. Charles W. Warren &amp; Co., 104-106 Washington ave., Washington Arcade building.</p> <p>JEWELRY MAKER, repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry. PETER SORESEN, 213 Woodward av., room 66.</p> <p>MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING—Miss Morton, 17 Brady st., By appt. at your home. Tel. Grand 4234.</p> <p>MARCELLING, Hair Goods, Toilet Preparations—BROSSARD-SNOWDEN, 704-5 Brettmeier bldg. Cherry 4484.</p> <p>MARCELLING, Shampooing, Manicuring ALSO Manicuring for Men. MRS. 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Forrest and Second Ave.</p> <p>TINNING, ROOFING—Flow Pipe and Furnace Work. HENRY MARK, 18 Homer ave. Phone Cedar 1042.</p> <p>WOMEN'S LINGERIE UNDERWEAR made to order; also La Resist Corsets. MARIE M. BECKER, 3rd floor Hannan-Mills bldg., 135 Farmer st. Tel. Cherry 655.</p> <p>WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS and Dresses—The Norbro Shop, 2d floor, Univ. bldg., 19 E. Grand River ave. Tel. Cherry 3530-R.</p> <p>WORKS OF ART, Pictures, Frames and Mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA &amp; BROS., 203 Washington Arcade.</p>	<p>HIGH GRADE CLOTHING, Men's furnishings and Hats. LAWING, AG-NEW &amp; LANG, 267 E. Euclid ave.</p> <p>DENTISTRY—C. G. MYERS, D.D.S. 802 Schofield Bldg. Bell Phone Main 574 Cleveland, Ohio.</p> <p>FURNITURE—THE GEO. D. KOCH &amp; SON CO., 10300 Euclid ave., near E. 162nd st. The Big East End Store.</p> <p>HAIR GOODS—Madam Paul &amp; Son, 30 Taylor Arcade. The hair made beautiful without washing by method used only by us.</p> <p>MILLINERY OF QUALITY SHIELDS &amp; TUBBS 454 Euclid Ave.</p> <p>TAILORING—W. J. McLACHLAN, "Advanced Tailoring" for men and women who know. 33 Taylor Arcade.</p>

## COLVILLE, WASH., ORCHARDS WHERE FOREST ONCE STOOD



COLVILLE, Wash.—The city overlooks the beautiful Colville valley and has a scenic setting on mountain slope and forest edge of character perhaps not surpassed by any place in the Northwest. The population is 2200. Three schools, including a union high school, are high in efficiency. There are numerous churches, societies and commercial organizations. Banking assets exceed \$1,000,000. Lumbering is largely followed and the logged off lands are being immediately cleared so that dairying, fruit raising and agricultural pursuits are crowding the mills rapidly.

The Great Northern railway passes through the city. Many tourists visit resorts about the surrounding country and camp at the lakes or trout streams. Near here was established, about 1810, the first Hudson bay trading post in its part of the Northwest and at old Ft. Colville, a garrison was maintained for many years. The Indians here celebrated their Yep-Kanum, or festival in the fall of the year, a custom which has been revived and kept up.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

BALTIMORE NEWS—A test was made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the movement of traffic in the first 18 days of August by causing a count to be taken of the number of cars passing certain important points on the road between New York and Pittsburgh. It was found that the car movement was more than 10 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of last year. And in 1912 freight traffic was unusually large. When there is so much business to move, and it is kept moving, there is encouragement for everybody to believe that prosperity is maintaining the pace which it set for itself despite tariff legislation, the currency and everything else.

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—It is not surprising that the board of education, charged as it is with the supervision of the education of some 70,000 children, should adopt resolutions formally expressing profound regret and emphatic protest against the immoralities perpetrated under the pretext of printing the news in connection with the disgusting cases now on trial at San Francisco. The board urges the newspapers generally "in the interests of public decency and to protect the moral characters of children to curtail as far as possible all unnecessary reference to subjects that are demoralizing the youth of the land." A copy of that unanimously adopted resolution was by the board transmitted to the daily newspapers of this city. . . . More and more the need of cleanliness in journalism is emphasized. The newspaper that enters the home should observe as profound respect for the proprieties as the guest who is honored with admission to the family fireside. Precisely as parents would eject from their home any blatant, loud-mouthed, indecent visitor who persisted in discussing in garrulous

detail every revelation of infamous vice, so should they eject with prompt decision any newspaper that commits the same offense against morality.

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR—For a good many years, and especially since the perfection of machinery and the growth of manufacturing, there has been a constant flow of people from the country to the cities or labor centers. Each city became a catch-basin or a seething cauldron, into which was dropped all kinds and conditions of humanity. These streams, like Tennyson's brook, run on forever, and continue pouring in and carrying their flossam and jetsam to common centers. The submerged tenth form the mudsill or foundation for this curious society, and, of course, the fortunate few rose to the surface, and when the cauldron overflowed they were the first to be thrown out. These wealthy ones are now reversing the tide, and are going back to the country. Men in the cities who can afford to do so are providing themselves with country estates or retreats. They find life in the crowded metropolis too suffocating and cramped, and they run away where they can have room to breathe and move in. With rapid transit distance has been largely annihilated, and people can enjoy the liberty and glory of the country, while doing business in the city. Harold McCormick has a beautiful home 30 miles out of Chicago, and he travels to and from his business in the city by the aid of a hydroaeroplane, making the distance in less than an hour. Fast automobiles on good roads can beat this time, but a flight through the air or a skim over the waters removes the traveler from many annoyances that he meets with on land.

STRIKERS FIRED UPON STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Guards fired into 2000 strikers in a conflict at Pope tin mill. Six were injured.

## NEWS BRIEFS

LOWER PHONE RATES ASKED NEW YORK—M. H. Winkler, a Wall street lawyer, has petitioned the public service commission for a reduction of telephone rates charged by the New York Telephone Company in and between the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

LINER SAILS DESPITE STRIKE NEW YORK—Despite the strike of longshoremen in Hoboken, the Hamburg-American liner President Grant sailed at noon Wednesday.

EMPEROR BREAKS RECORD NEW YORK—With all records for the number of cabin passengers carried across the Atlantic on a single ship broken, the Hamburg-American liner Emperor arrived at her Hoboken pier at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday night.

SENATOR CANDIDATE TOO LATE ALBANY—Mitchell May, secretary of state, declined Wednesday to accept the designation of Daniel A. Dugan of Beacon as Democratic candidate for senator from the twenty-sixth district. His designation arrived too late.

BELLS ON HORSES PROTESTED WASHINGTON—A woman Wednesday filed formal protest with John P. Heap, secretary of the local Humane Society, against horses having jangling bells about their necks. Mr. Heap promised an inquiry.

## RAILROADS PAY ALL SCHOOL BILLS

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—A school district that is entirely supported by the railroads is at Leavenworth, says the Kansas City Star. This school district, known as District No. 81, is that territory comprising Ft. Leavenworth and the government reservation and Kickapoo island.

None of the residents of the fort or government reservation are taxpayers, so the railroads which pass through this territory comprise its only taxpayers. Each year the railroads contribute \$2600. Four teachers are employed. Most of the pupils are children of army people.

## TIMBER ROYALTY TO BE DISCUSSED

VICTORIA, B. C.—W. R. Ross, minister of lands, has brought the question of timber royalties to a head by announcing it as his intention to go into the matter personally and commission-wise, with a view to arriving at a suitable basis for levying the government charges upon timber sales according to the province.

## \$140,000 YACHT FOR MRS. DODGE

DETROIT—The Free Press reports that Horace E. Dodge, of Dodge Bros., has ordered a new steam yacht, it being intended as a gift to Mrs. Dodge. The ship will be of steel construction and capable of doing 16 knots an hour. It will cost approximately \$140,000 and is expected to be ready to sail May 1.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING PARLOUS—MISS KELSEY, 2570 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Liver 1751.

HAIRDRESSING—MADAME LADIES—Do not dye your hair. Consult first an experienced expert with permanent hair dresser. MME. FRIED, 17 W. 34th st., nr. Broadway. Tel. Greeley 3407.

INSURANCE, FIRE—Branch Manager Leading American Companies N. Y. Insuring Water, Fire, Marine. One East Forty-second Street Phone 6412 Murray Hill for Service Brokers' Accounts Invited

LADIES' TAILOR—J. BLOOM Fall styles now on exhibition. Complete line of Parisienne models. Special attention given mail orders.

LAUNDRY—NEW AMSTERDAM HAND LAUNDRY—140 W. 67th st., Tel. 1307. Clean. All work done by hand.

LUNCHEON 50c. DINNER 75c. BREAKFAST 40c. All day long. Tel. 1307.

LUNCHEON a joy when served with delicacy and good food. LUNCHEON OF THE GREEN TEA POT, 31 West Thirty-third st.

LUNCH and dine under the tent in the CORSEY SUMMER GARDEN. Dinner 75c. Genuine home made strawberry shortcake. 19 E. 34th st. Tel. Greeley 933.

MEATS and POULTRY—GUS MEYER, 141 W. 42nd St., Tel. 949. Addition. Quality—Reliability—Service.

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LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 4½ per cent today.







## THE HOME FORUM

## MAKING ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS

THE Umschau says: The almost incessant efforts of French chemists to invent new methods for the manufacture of precious stones have recently had an interesting result. The attempts which the French chemist Moissan made years ago, had produced already noticeable results, but his diamonds were of such minute size that they were of no commercial value. Recently a more important success was achieved by the chemist E. de Boissemu. His idea was to produce stones in an electrical kiln through the electrolysis of melted carbide between coal electrodes.

This seems indeed a novel and valuable basis for the manufacture of artificial diamonds, especially as Boissemu succeeded in making diamonds of 3½ millimeters and the method is comparatively simple. The kiln, made of brick, contains two electrodes of 15 centimeter diameter. The interior of the kiln is filled with a mixture of powdered chalk and coal which serves for the reception of a mold made of melted carbide of calcium. Inside this mold are placed the pieces of coal surrounded by larger sized pieces of carbide. By applying the electric currents for several hours an electrolysis follows which dissolves first the carbide after which the

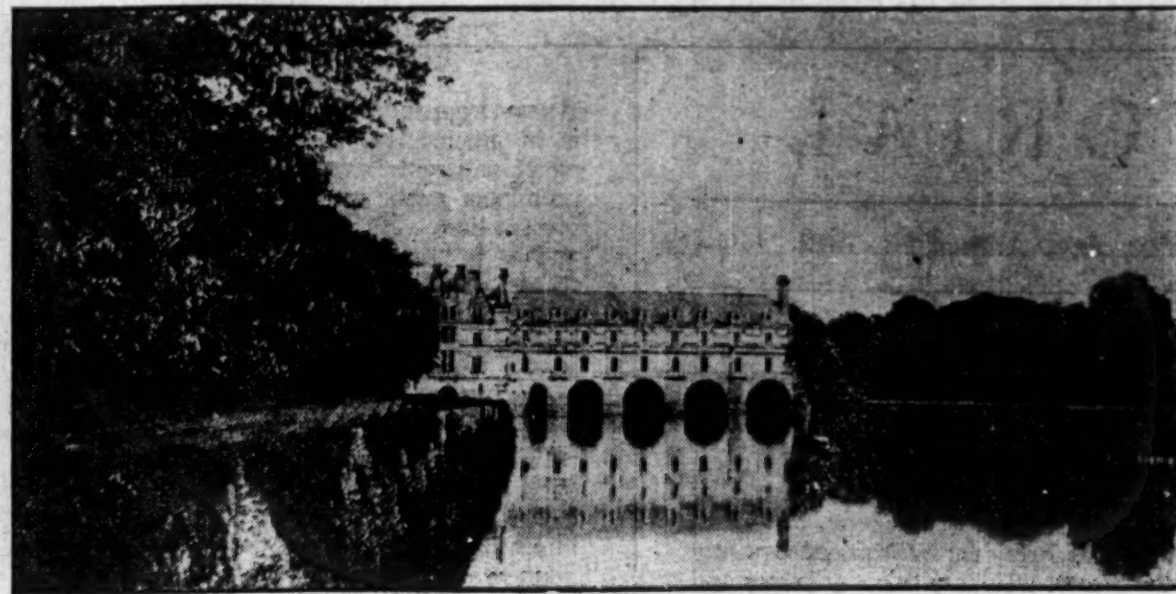
cathode surrounds itself with a black crust containing carbon in which small crystals are seen. These crystals are pure diamonds.

The first decisive result of Boissemu dates from the year 1908, when he had only the facilities of his own laboratory at his disposal. When the electrodes were heated he drew them apart and filled the space out with carbide of calcium. When he cut off the current he withdrew from the kiln, after it had been allowed to cool, a slaggy mass, weighing about 700 grammes, which showed a number of small brightly sparkling points. They were transparent, irregularly formed crystals from ½ to 1½ millimeters in size, which, however, not only under the microscope exhibited the typical appearance of real diamonds, but also under slight pressure cut glass and scratched hard tempered steel. They stood the test of the most experienced jewelers in Paris. Thirty-two facets treated by a diamond cutter in Amsterdam had the same appearance and fire of real diamonds. The invention of Boissemu is, however, as yet in its infancy, and the comparatively small plant with which he so far has been handicapped is shortly to be greatly improved and changed.

Germany wore and clung to their old world customs as well as they could, but gradually they got Americanized and, as immigration fell off, other operatives than Germans were taken in. The company has the mill enclosed within a tall fence, not to hide secrets, but for economy's sake. When visitors go through a mill, operatives turn and look. It may be only the loss of a second or two or three, but when 8000 operatives each lose one or two or three seconds, it means a good deal of money out of pocket to the stockholders, especially if this is repeated dozens of times a week.

## Butterfly Farmer

A lady who set out to rear butterflies and moths for market, writes, "I began without a dollar, and in 11 weeks shipped 11,000 specimens and received therefor \$500, an average of \$50 per week." This woman's home is in Truckee, Cal., up 6000 feet among the Sierra Nevada mountains, where there are many comparatively rare specimens of Lepidoptera, says the Woman's Home Companion. By day she captured butterflies with a home-made net, and searched for caterpillars, cocoons, and larvae; by night she caught moths attracted by flowers, by sugar smeared on trees, or by electric lights. The perfect insects were immediately marketable. The young butterfly rancher obtained eggs that eventually yielded a great many more salable specimens than she could ever have secured with a net. Many of the thousands of collectors of butterflies, moths and beetles are among the butterfly rancher's steady customers, and the proprietor writes that she has many orders for butterflies with bright coloring to be liberated in store windows, or in hotel dining rooms.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

## CHATEAU OF CHENONCEAU IN FRANCE

THE chateau of Chenonceau is one of the most interesting in Touraine, that country of beautiful chateaux. Its position is unique, built as it is on piles driven into the river Cher which it spans like a bridge from bank to bank. It was

founded in 1515 by Thomas Bokier, but soon after became crown property. Its royal owners afterwards enlarged and beautified it very considerably. Many great and interesting people have visited Chenonceau, including Tasso, who was

the guest of his countrywoman Catherine de Medici. In 1599 Mary Queen of Scots and Francis II. stayed in the castle. The building shows the transition from Gothic to Renaissance architecture, though Renaissance features predominate.

## Painter's High Opinion of Music

Musicians of the time are insisting on the educational value of music, quite apart from its use as an accomplishment or pleasure. It is therefore interesting to hear the story which a Chicago woman tells of her experience in consulting the drawing master to whom she had been sending her young daughter. The girl liked to draw and was somewhat unwilling to practise her piano lessons. When she had spent a year in the art school her mother asked the director of the school whether the child had talent enough to warrant further outlay in lessons. He replied honestly that while some progress had been made there did not seem to be any marked ability shown in the girl's work. The mother explained that it was a question whether to continue her music lessons or go on with the drawing. The teacher said, "By all means keep on with music. That is one thing in which you cannot go wrong. She will always have a resource and the training is of more general value than her work here. Let her keep up the music for the present, and then in a year or two if she still wants to draw let her come back again and see what she can do."

He went on to say that in his youth he too, had disliked to practise and the lady replied that she had almost to nail her son to the piano stool to get him to do any work at all. The artist replied, "Then nail him! I wish my mother had nailed me to the piano stool. There is nothing I would rather have today than the ability to play as that girl is doing"—indicating the school parlor where a girl was at the piano.

The interview is interesting both for its disinterested advice to a possible patron and for the estimate of a sister art on the part of a man himself highly successful as artist and teacher.

## To Daniel Webster

Athenian glory lives in Pericles; In Burke and Chatham English liberty; In Washington our new democracy; And what of him, our first Demosthenes?

So Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Cervantes— And all who mark the ages, make secure

Man's title to his own inheritance; 'Twas Webster's lofty work to formulate, The living language of democracy; To immortalize with speech our western state

And merge its newness with antiquity.—Francis Newton Thorpe, in the New York Sun.

## Science And Health

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## Instance of California Hospitality

An instance of western hospitality is given by Charles F. Saunders in "Under the Sky in California." He says that when he was driving through the unpeopled places of southern California he missed the road and nightfall found him apparently far from any hostelry or even a house. But presently he came to a little rise, from which he looked suddenly down into a valley of trees and cultivated fields, with a group of red roofs, that presently revealed themselves as the roofs of a single great ranch house. Very hesitatingly he entered the gate, rang and asked the distance to the seaside town he sought. He was told that the place was too far to be reached that night, but he and his wife were made cordially welcome. The son of the house, which was full of his young friends, turned out of his room and the strangers were made as much at home as if they had been expected guests. Next day they were set on their way with assurances of friendship, and, of course, utter rejection of the offer of money. It makes for the writer, he says, a peculiarly happy memory of that land of distances.

## Mill Where Time Is Money

A New Jersey mill making women's wear worsteds, owned by a German corporation is described by the New York Post. All the overseers are Germans. Until comparatively recent times all the employees were Germans. They wore the wooden shoes that their people in

## GOD'S WILL IS THE ONLY WILL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is but one true will or purpose and that is the will of divine Principle, God, good. Christian Science teaches the impossibility of there being more than one universe, more than one God, more than one idea of man, or other than the one will—divine will. Christian Science explains this oneness on the basis of God as Principle, and shows how beliefs opposed to this are chaotic and self-destructive, therefore not belonging to the Science of Life, and so, non-existent in Truth. God's will is done; the awakening to this by the individual is his entrance into eternal Life. In all God's universe the only activity is the expression of His will with the resultant of harmony, order, beauty, joy.

Certainly to mortals such statements seem transcendental, because mortals think from a false basis of belief in matter, in many conflicting powers, in the necessity of sin and death; but to the individual desiring to understand his real relation to God and His universe, and to claim man's birthright as a son of God, the idea of God's will being done now is an anchor of hope, sure and steadfast.

God's will is good; He can not, from His very nature, as all good, have purpose or design that falls in the least of degree of absolute good. Humanity has to awaken to this great and glorious truth concerning God, and in the name of right reasoning give up theories that would picture God as willing evil in any form.

Resignation to what is believed to be God's will has been the backbone of a creedal philosophy that would make a saint of the one accepting the death or sickness of a loved one as being brought about by some agency called God's will. Would divine Principle, infinite Life and Love, will death to one of His children? Jesus overcame death and the Scriptures speak of it as an enemy that is to be destroyed. Is it the nature of everpresent, omnipotent, omniscient God to will an individual to have a dread disease? Why then did Jesus heal disease? Was he about evil's business when he healed the multitude of these conditions, or about his Father's? Right reasoning must answer that God is not a mighty humanized potentate, changeable and destructive; God is good, the same yesterday, and today, and forever. The three examples of Jesus' compass-

ion in restoring to a sense of life those who had passed through what mortals call death are like steps that led to his own mighty object lesson for the race. These examples, together with the healings he did, show us that his prayer, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," was answered. Of the young daughter of Jairus, who was "even now" dead, Jesus said she was asleep, and "took her by the hand, and the maid arose." The dead son of the widow of Nain was being carried out of the gate of the city when Jesus saw the procession and had compassion on the widow, saying, "Weep not." The account goes on to tell how he called to the young man to arise, "and he that was dead sat up and began to speak." The third example is given in close detail by St. John. It is of Lazarus, who had lain in the grave four days, yet at the call, "Lazarus, come forth!" he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with grave-clothes. Last came the Master's own resurrection, the climax of his obedience to divine will and of his understanding of God as eternal Life, unaffected by time, condition, circumstance or beliefs held by mortals concerning a death process.

Can we think that the Master did these things with no sure, basic Principle; or merely for that time and people; or as performances to arouse wonder and worship of his personality? Must we not conclude that he was showing forth through his understanding of his Father and ours, God's all-power and eternal will? He said plainly that such works should be done by others who should come to know God as he knew Him. He declared also that he sought not his own will but the will of the Father which sent him. In agreement with this, Mrs. Eddy says on page 202 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science text-book: "The scientific unity which exists between God and man must be wrought out in life-practice, and God's will must be universally done."

An educated fallacy among mortals is that human will is a great force; that a person who displays in his business, social, or home life a show of carrying things his own way, is a successful person. Also, some people think of this human sense of will as potent to keep

them healthy, as well as calm under what they call the stress of trouble. But the teachings of Christian Science do not accord with such theories. Mrs. Eddy tells us that the "exercise of will brings on a hypnotic state, detrimental to health and integrity of thought" (Science and Health, p. 446). This is the direct opposite of the activity and potency of divine Truth, which makes alert, enlivens, brings health, joy, peace. An individual in this last-named spiritually aroused state works in accord with the one Mind, God, and reflects the power that blesses, but cannot harm, others.

## About Superiority

He who rejoices in his superiority to others is rejoicing in the misfortune of others. He knows nothing of true wisdom, he does not know the reality of life and the peace that is its fruit.—Spinoza.

## From "The Adirondacks"

The wood was soveran with centennial trees, Oak, cedar, maple, poplar, beech and fir, Linden and spruce. In strict society Three conifers, white, pitch and Norway pine, Five-leaved, three-leaved and two-leaved, grew thereby. Our patron pine was fifteen feet in girth, The maple eight, beneath its shapely tower . . . Evening drew on; stars peeped through maple boughs, Which o'erhung, like a cloud, our camping fire.—Emerson.

## Source of "E Pluribus Unum" a Mystery

Listing it as one of the world's mysteries, an article in a recent paper says that there is no definite assurance of the origin of the American motto, "E Pluribus Unum." It was chosen by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson as a device for the seal of the union. Six quarters on the shield were supposed to represent England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Holland, from which lands the population of the original states was drawn, and the phrase indicated that out of these differing peoples was now made one people.

Thirty years ago, according to an account published in the Atlanta Constitution, James A. Garfield, Senator Hoar and the librarian of Congress, A. R. Spofford, determined to solve the mystery of the origin of the phrase. All their research unearthed, however, was the fact that the title-page of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 till that date—and until 1901, in fact—bore that exact Latin phrase as its motto. At the world's fair in Chicago a monograph was printed giving the history of the seal and of its adoption in 1782, but no account of the presumed classic origin of the phrase. In a poem by Virgil, however, called "Morotum," there stands the phrase "est e pluribus unus" and in Horace's epistles occurs the phrase "de pluribus una." In both these cases the word unus, una, takes of course the required form to make it agree in gender with the substantive that precedes it. But in the seal motto the substantive to be supplied here, it is argued, should be the Latin word for union or nation, both of which are feminine, and thus the Latinity of the fathers of the republic seems brought into question.

## Compelling Power

The authority of the Bible rests on no author's name, on no miraculous attestation, on no dictum of council or synod . . . but on its own compelling power to convince men that it came from God.—Rev. J. Patterson Smyth in the Churchman.

## With Thee

The night is come, like to the day, Depart not Thou, great God, away; Let not my sins . . . Eclipse the luster of Thy light; Keep still in my horizon, for to me The sun makes not the day, but Thee. Thou whose nature cannot sleep, On my temples sentry keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes Whose eyes are open while mine close . . . That I may, my rest being wrought, Awake into some holy thought, And with as active vigor run My course as doth the nimble sun . . . Howe'er I rest, great God, let me Awake again at last with Thee.—Sir Thomas Browne.

## Motoring Affects Dress

The influence of the automobiling folk is marked not only by better roads everywhere and fewer pedestrians, but also in the dress of the general public. No man arriving at a fashionable resort too late to buy a fresh white tie to go with his evening dress need care. He will probably find that he alone will be in the room in a claw hammer coat. The rest of the men will be wearing unconventional dress, to match that of the motor car party that is certain to come tramping hungrily into the most elegant of hotels or inns. We even hear that a fashionable restaurant in New York that tried to exclude patrons not in evening dress had to recede from that censorship. Surely the excuse and chance to escape the tyranny of fashion offered by the example of the auto party is eagerly seized upon.

## New Way of Buying Coal

The extent to which the discoveries of trained investigators may be used in achieving all the comforts of home is a surprise to the uninitiated. Even in such an ordinary affair as buying coal the Technology Review shows how the experts come to the aid of the household. Formerly a ton of coal was a ton of coal, whether it was coal or half slate. Here the aspect of the matter has changed. When a certain city department buys a hundred tons of coal it buys a specific quality, as indicated by heat unit tests. One department has its own testing laboratory for the purpose, and is setting an example to other large consumers of fuel.

## Love Gains

Force may subdue, but Love gains: And he that forgets first wins the laurel.—William Penn.

## ODD ORIGIN OF SOME TOWN NAMES

TO trace town names is to enter an interesting bypath of history, for one often stumbles on some odd bit of tradition or fact which is not found in the usual history books. Cape May, for example, is named for a Dutch explorer and navigator named Cornelius Jacobson Mey. He was the first man given the title director-general of New Netherland (1623) and even called the port, it is said, Port Mey, after himself.

It was way back in 1608, however, according to the Ladies Home Journal, that Sir Christopher Newport while cruising off the coast of North Carolina was driven by the wind into Chesapeake bay and landed at a certain point. Here he found rest and comfort after hardships, and named the place Point Comfort. Other places later were given the same name, and so the point in Virginia was given the name Old Point Comfort to distinguish it.

When the town of Tolono, Ill., was settled the question of a name arose. The site chosen for the town was at a point where three farms "cornered." These farms were owned by three of the early settlers of the region by the names

of Todd, Logan and Noyes. After considerable discussion it was proposed that the town be named after the three men who originally owned the site, but finally some genius proposed that only the first two letters of each name be used. This was agreed to and the name Tolono came into existence.

## Naming the Liners

The Imperator, the very latest and biggest thing in ocean liners, is already thoroughly assimilated by our transportation system. Such is the celerity of our assimilatory powers. As we look forward to the next record breaker, however, we venture to wonder what the limit will be; not the limit of size, speed, or splendor, or appointment of these lavish and luxurious leviathans, but the limit in the matter of appropriate names. . . . There are but a few left. When we shall have used a half dozen or so more, such as Czar, Satrap, Chief of Police and Postoffice Inspector, we shall find ourselves confronted with a pretty knotty problem.—"Life."

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Bicycle Skate Devised for Country

By suspending a foot support from the hub of an ordinary bicycle wheel an inventor has produced a bicycle skate, which he believes may become a means of cheap and speedy transportation over country roads and under other conditions where roller skates cannot be used. The device consists of a skate shoe clamped to an iron bar, which is long enough to extend to the knee and carries an attachment for suspending from the hub of a 28-inch bicycle wheel. The whole device is strapped securely to the leg, the adjustment being such that the foot is suspended about three inches from the ground. Popular Mechanics says that an application for a patent on this device has been filed.

## About the Apache

Among the Indians of North America the Apache is the Arab. He is somewhat undersized, active, wiry, enduring, patient and strangely solitary in his habits.—Youths Companion.

## Picture Puzzle



What kind of music?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Exile



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 28, 1913

### Mexico Declines American Mediation

THE CASE of the United States, in its difference of opinion with Mexico, was laid before the world jury Wednesday in a presidential deliverance to Congress. Twice postponed in order to give President Huerta a chance to meet the terms of friendly mediation conveyed by a special envoy, Mr. Lind, the words of President Wilson consequently had the greater weight with congressmen and senators and the public. President Wilson

does not overrate the importance of his act when he says that the world publicity of the case will create a new situation for Mexico, inevitably bringing its own alteration in the whole aspect of affairs.

Having been impelled by disinterested and friendly motives as well as by implied international obligations to try moral suasion with the Mexican government in shaping a way out of its era of civil strife, the United States is not to be diverted from a method of amity and a feeling of friendliness by the apparent defeat of its policy. A lover of peace and good will among the nations, as well as a champion of law and order and constitutional modes of government, President Wilson abstained from all hints at any other than a continuance of peace between the republics. In a strictly neutral attitude, forbidding all aid to any and all warring factions, the United States now awaits the outcome of a conflict which it would have eliminated or abbreviated if it could. While the factional war rages, Americans who can do so are urged to leave Mexico. Those who cannot are to become objects of special solicitude, and injury to them is to be deemed especially reprehensible.

Judging by interviews with public men and by other vanes usually consulted on such occasions, the wind of national public opinion aroused by this official utterance and program is to be no cold north blast. Both as to its substance of doctrine and its spirit of hope and patience the word spoken fits the national feeling and purpose, and is none the less likable because so well phrased. Those prophets who predicted admirable state papers from President Wilson are being justified.

In so far as light is shed on the part played by European governments in negotiations, it is not intimated that aught was said or done other than was natural in the circumstances. For a variety of reasons the United States had obligations as an intermediary.

Not the least significant passage in the executive deliverance was that in which the President argued that new conditions in the territory adjacent to the interoceanic canal created special reasons why Mexico should speedily prove to the world its attitude toward republicanism of a law-abiding and constitutional type. In his unchanging refusal to recognize the Huerta title as valid, President Wilson has had in view other men and other lands than Mexico and Huerta.

THE statement that "the more property Indianapolis has to pay taxes on the higher the taxes it has to pay" should lead the readers of the local newspaper in which it originally appeared to search diligently for the cause.

THERE is talk in some quarters of establishing a South American concert, but whether the soloists would be willing to come in is a question.

TRN cans are now being flattened and used for house shingles, and as a consequence the future lyric poet will have to sing of the tintinnabulation rather than the patter on the roof.

### Armor Baron Is Not a Philanthropist

Nobody who reads the papers, in an ordinary way, would be likely to have discovered that a committee of the House of Commons had been engaged in inquiring into the cost of armor plating, and that the third sea lord, Admiral Moore, had been permitted to give evidence to this committee provided the information supplied by him was withheld not only from the country but from the House of Commons itself. The stipulation

is a regrettable one. It is difficult to conceive a reason why the country and the House should be kept in the dark on such a subject.

Less reassuring even than this was the admission made by the financial secretary that the tenders could not be regarded as truly competitive, and were a cause of constant complaint owing to what the board of admiralty deemed their extravagance. It is true, of course, that for reasons too obvious to mention it has been deemed not merely wise but imperative to retain the supply of armor for the navy within the United Kingdom, but this does not explain why, if there is a ring, the admiralty should not free itself by making its own armor, or why it is that it is admitted that no relief is to be obtained by outside tenders.

When Dr. Macnamara admitted that there were five great firms which controlled the output and fixed the prices of armor plating, he practically admitted the existence of a ring. These great firms are enormously wealthy and powerful, and certainly no more carry on business on a philanthropic basis than, according to Field Marshal von der Goltz, nations exist for the enforcement of the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. In such circumstances it is not wonderful that the cost of armor is such that the admiralty is engaged in a constant battle for its reduction, and is, in the words of the financial secretary, subject to a price which is probably higher than it would be in actually open competition.

It is, on the contrary, rather to be wondered that the country has succeeded in obtaining those substantial reductions on tenders to which the financial secretary referred. Dr. Macnamara declared that the committee, as business men, might judge the question for themselves. They appear to have taken that liberty, for the following paragraph is embedded in its report: "Your committee heard evidence with reference to the difficulties involved in obtaining competitive tenders for armor plating and gun mountings, owing to the existence of trade rings, and are of opinion that it is desirable that this question should be further carefully considered by his majesty's government."

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that a cook book is in preparation, shortly to be published, which will contain recipes from the wives of prominent public men in Washington at the present time. As might have been expected, and as is perfectly natural, the public men whose wives are to be contributors to this book are all Democrats. Since the Democratic party is in power it is only right that a cook book emanating from official Washington should speak for cookery such as that party can indorse and for which it is willing to be responsible. It requires no exceptional political acumen to see that if this cook book were to be thrown open to recipes from wives of members of the opposition, certain dishes might be described and recommended which it would be impossible for the majority representatives on the floors of Congress to reconcile with Jeffersonian simplicity, in case the plain people should offer protests.

Indeed, not only individual members of the Democracy, but the party as a whole, and more especially the administration, is deeply interested in preventing anything likely to prove embarrassing from slipping into this cook book. The Republicans and Progressives are very watchful at this time, and neither would hesitate to make capital out of a recipe which, no matter how innocently intended by the contributor, might be employed to show that the Democratic party was false to its plain-living professions. It is even possible—such are the ways of practical politics—that some unscrupulous person in the opposition might scheme to have included in the Jeffersonian cook book a dish for four persons that would cost as high as nine or ten dollars. An act of this reprehensible character might, of course, do great harm before it was discovered, investigated and exposed.

However, judging from the specimen recipes published, there is no occasion for immediate apprehension. No possible objection could be made to the recipe for muffins contributed by the wife of the Vice-President, to the recipe for salt-rising bread contributed by the wife of Speaker Clark, or to the recipe for spoon bread contributed by the wife of the Hon. Ollie James of Kentucky. The ingredients of each and all are easily within the reach of the common people. They call for nothing that cannot be found in the larder of the average American home. And they give promise of such results as should cause liberal-minded Republicans and Progressives and Socialists to hope that the ladies of the Democracy and of the administration may continue to give household hints to a people struggling hard to live fairly well on moderate incomes.

### Conference on Uniform Legislation

PRIOR to the assembling of jurists next week in Montreal for the annual meeting—the first on Canadian soil—of the American Bar Association, a conference is being held this week by lawyers and civilians whose labors for some years have been given to promoting uniformity of legislation in the United States on important phases of social relations. Considering the limited number of workers in this cause and the modicum of publicity they and their purposes have enjoyed it is both surprising and gratifying to scan the record of results achieved since the movement first took formal shape and set itself definite tasks.

While there are admitted advantages in a variety of ways of statutory dealing with a given problem of social ethics or with a fundamental phase of commerce, and while it is true that, owing to this differentiation, many states by their pioneer legislation serve as social laboratories the experiments of which illumine the paths of other states, it also is true that factors are busy in national life today making in favor of uniformity of law which were not as powerful a generation ago.

The nation looms larger and the states smaller than they used. The task grows more difficult of finding any substantial difference between the inhabitants of neighboring states, such a difference as would, on grounds of race, religion, modes of living and forms of education, justify differences of law. Legislators, under the spur of inherent personal curiosity or outward civic exhortation, in the more progressive states, now proceed with the process of lawmaking only after careful comparison of the effects of legislation elsewhere, the result of which comparison is steadily making for a standard law that, if not nominally the outcome of uniformity propaganda, informally accomplishes the same results.

Last, but not least, public opinion today sanctions assumption by the nation of an authority over matters originally assumed to inhere in the states; and congressional statutes, administrative acts and judicial decrees all conspire to emphasize the growth of federalism and nationalism. A public opinion that registers itself thus, if consistent, is bound to diminish, so far as it can, differences of law between the states.

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID J. LEWIS of Maryland, whose views on the subject have been presented very completely in our Washington despatches, simply gives expression to intelligent popular opinion when he says that competition by private concerns with the United States government in the matter of handling packages will soon be removed. It cannot be otherwise, since the United States government tolerates no competition in the handling of other kinds of mail matter. Even if it were possible for the express companies to compete with the government, as to rates or quality of service, such competition would not be permissible. The postal service has become a function of government, and it is not conceivable that a governmental function can be shared with any private individual, firm or corporation. In its particular activities the government must necessarily be a monopoly. Only as a monopoly can it assert its dignity and exercise its power.

To enter into a rate contest with the express companies with the view of driving them from the field would be both impolitic and unseemly. It must be clear to the express companies by this time that such a contest would be disastrous to their interests. They will be unwise in doing anything to invite it; equally unwise will be the postoffice department in doing anything to provoke it.

A simple and sane way of settling the matter would be for the government to call upon the express companies to name a price at which they will dispose of their plants and equipments. If they

### Household Hints from Washington

decline to do this, or if they shall name an exorbitant price, the matter can be disposed of by the appointment of a commission empowered to place a valuation on the property of the corporations. An equitable settlement can unquestionably be arranged. With the express companies out of the field the railroad companies of the country will be relieved of a tremendous burden and the postoffice department will be entirely free to develop the parcel carrying system into one of the grandest agencies for the accommodation and convenience of its citizens ever incorporated into the public service of any nation. There is opportunity for expansion of the parcel post service to a point where the interchange of commodities will lower the cost while raising the plane of living throughout the whole land.

WHEN Georgia is pressed on the point of crop diversification at this time of year it simply preserves a dignified silence and points to its watermelons.

### Possible Better Use for Summer Idle Hours

THERE is another charm than that of novelty in the report of a reading of "Twelfth Night" on the lawn of a summer residence near Portland, Me. It is that of a summer afternoon spent by a company of people in a way that supplied a helpful pleasure. The readers, sitting in a semicircle on the lawn, facing the broad piazza filled by an audience that overflowed on the portico steps, rose to read their lines. There was no effort at costuming or acting, simply a faithful reading of the sprightly comedy, to the great delight of the audience. Mandolin music and decorations of the porch with goldenrod and standards of colored paper gave the only frills. In so happy a setting there was a production quite befitting a summer home known as Happy Haven.

An enterprise like this, not exacting or too far trenching upon the summer leisure, exemplifies a partial recovery of the magnificent waste the universal vacation habit is producing. Complete relaxation is so much the purpose of most vacationers that they would probably resent the introduction of intellectual pursuits into the program. But there is another view and quite possibly one that the most determined loafer of the summer would, with a little experience, come to adopt. It is the possibility of even greater refreshment in the use of a portion of the wealth of time in a way to give a sense of acquirement, yielding a pleasure quite as great as that of idleness and assuring new objects for agreeable memories.

The newspaper report of the Happy Haven Shakespeare afternoon closes with the claim that "No finished production of the stage will ever erase from memory this reading on the lawn" for those who shared in it either as performers or listeners. But why so rare? It is a satisfaction within the reach of any group of people at leisure. If not the reading of a play, any other associated effort to make idle afternoons of the summer count for some refreshment of knowledge, some stimulus to thinking, some sense of accomplishment, is to be favored.

None can defend the idle occupations of vacations as entitled to the full measure of available time. The other side of the case must, however, be advanced with some caution, out of respect to the notion that vacation hours are dedicated to idleness or to pursuits little better than that. The ampler dividends are unmistakably realized by those who reclaim some of the time for broadening knowledge or association with people whose presence helps, an actual presence or one that must be gained through the avenues of worth-while books. The term "summer reading" carries its own commentary on the profligacy of time in people who have it to spend without restraint.

What the group of summer people in Maine did with gracefulness is entirely capable of being done as well in a thousand places where entire idleness passes for real recreation.

THE MAYOR OF BOSTON never has forgotten some facts noted by him when touring Europe with the Chamber of Commerce party in 1911. His severest critics must admit that this experience as a student of comparative municipal government was one that has since enabled him to speak with more authority and insight when larger aspects of Boston's development have been under discussion. A case in point is his present interest in finding a way to put an end to the power of an individual owner of land to mar the unity and symmetry of the architectural development of any given region of a city by his lack of taste or by his indifference to aught save commercial motives.

The mayor would have Boston, like cities that he saw abroad, affirm the principle that there are considerations other than the personal and the pecuniary to be included in a policy of urban development. If, either as the result of a deliberate group plan or as the result of coincident action of individuals, it comes to pass that a region of the city becomes the site of costly and beautiful structures set apart for the higher activities of men, the mayor would have them protected from the invasion of ugly buildings to be used for distinctly lower purposes. If a great square of a city has come to have a certain uniformity of sky line, he would have it made impossible for any lot-owner to use his land in ways detrimental to the total esthetic effect of a great plaza through which thousands of persons walk and ride each day and night. In short, he would have Boston give up some of its traditional emphasis on individual property rights and substitute higher regard for the collective rights of the community, one of which is the creation and preservation of objects of beauty and suppression of their opposites.

A long process of education for the American public lies ahead before the goal set by Boston's mayor and by civic reformers will be won. The roots of individualism, especially as to control of property, sink deep into Anglo-Celtic history. Legislatures and courts are loath to respond to any argument based on esthetic grounds or that stresses the rights of the community as against the individual. But time brings change of viewpoint, and the past twenty-five years have seen American cities undergo adornment, through collective action and with public funds, to a degree that few appreciate.

Some day it will no doubt seem entirely natural and right for the city to say to A that he may not, by his cupidity or his vulgarity, mar the esthetic values created in architecture and sculpture either by the city itself or by the enterprise, taste and constructive imagination of B and C.

### Urban Beauty and Private Whim

### Further Development of Parcel Post